Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,845. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SALISBURY MUST YIELD

Arbitration of Present Disputes the Only Road to Peace.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE JUSTIFIED

An Englishman Finds the American Position Is Entitled to the Respect of Great Britain.

WHERE IS THE BERING SEA TREATY NOW?

Lord Salisbury Called Upon to Explain His Course in Withholding Important Papers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The American Commissioner of The Daily Chronicle cables to that paper to-day from Washington, as follows:

"I am now at length able to speak with confidence of opinion in the highest American quarters. The only condition on which the men whom I specially desired to see would speak has been my personal pledge not even by a hint to betray their names. Therefore, I can only give you my word that I am not exaggerating my authorities.

"President Cleveland's message to Congress has done several things, good and evil.

"First, it has destroyed every chance of saving the Armenians.

"Second, it has given a strong impetus toward closer ties between Great Britain and her colonies.

"Third, it has enormously emphasized the line of cleavage, always existing but discreetly ignored, between East and West in the United States. The West to-day regards the East as practically a European annex, and New-York bankers as allies of the 'money sharks' of Europe.'

"Fourth, it has rendered certain the creation of a great American Nation which the next generation will be almost irresistibly tempted to use for aggression.

"Fifth, and most important it has, unless foolish words or unforeseen events bar its natural consequence, paved the way for better future relations, because Americans, having experience of the consequences, will cease their ignorant denunciations, and Englishmen will learn to show much greater respect to American national opinion, knowing that force is behind it, and will, therefore, refrain from provoking it by utterances and acts of veiled contempt.

"Finally, the message has rendered possible the avoidance of a far vaster danger, namely the question of the Nicaragua Canal.

"A man who would be very near the head of the American army in case of war said to me: 'It is a blessing the Venezuelan affair has happened, because a specific solution of this will point the way to the same thing over Nicaragua, concerning which, otherwise, the two nations would certainly have fought.'

The Schomburgk Line Worthless.

"Every paper reprints my yesterday's dispatch with striking headlines. Great surprise is expressed here that it should have been necessary for an English journalist to come to Washington in order to secure the publication of official British correspondence so vital to the issue. Passing over the compliment, the fact is certainly curious and the significance not altogether pleasant.

"However, the Schomburgk line is now proved destitute of any quality of permanence, and it therefore remains to consider the situation as affected by its removal. I can affirm positively that the American Government is, above everything, anxious for arbitration. Whatever may have been its actual result, the intention of President Cleveland's message was amicable. The close entourage of the President to-day scouts the idea that it was not a message of peace. But behind it has sprung up a National sentiment which it would be utter madness on the part of the English people to disregard or underestimate. The Monroe doctrine is not worth discussing. All the learned pamphlets, the professors' opinions, and the newspaper discussions of it are labor lost. The fact is that if Venezuela does not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine, then the new doctrine, the Olney doctrine, covers it, and American opinion overwhelmingly favors its general principles. Moreover, America demands arbitration as a sacred right, and for this she will fight if needful. While allowing all due weight to the Eastern press, you must remember the line of cleavage mentioned above. Remember, also, to what extent the South found support in New-York before the war of the rebellion.

A Territorial Division.

"The man who, perhaps, did more than any other single individual to make Lincoln President, tells me Lincoln said to him before war seemed inevitable: 'The trouble is, the people of the South have their creed, which they hold, and we have ours, which we hold. Their principles are sacred to them, as our principles are sacred to us.'

"The same words apply to England and America to-day. Absit omen. I am astounded at the depth and character of American feeling on this question. Men experienced, staid, elderly, conservative, many holding judicial positions of great responsibility, frankly declare their uncompromising support of this American doctrine. And while it is clear that President Cleveland was infinitely too clever and too devoted to his own party not to see that his message would deal a knockdown blow to the two groups of his political enemies—Republicans and free-silver men—still, no greater mistake would be possible than for England to regard the message as a mere party manoeuvre. If this latter view gains acceptance, the consequences of the mistake may be awful. When I reflect on the possibility of this, and know what I know of American opinion, I am profoundly depressed. Arbitration is demanded by every consideration dearest to civilized mankind.

"Now, how shall arbitration be reached? The best way of all would be for Lord Salisbury to come to an arrangement direct with Venezuela. The Cabinet here would much prefer this course. I understand, upon high authority, that the Venezuelan Government would express its regret at the Yuruan outrage, pay all the additional indemnity demanded, and request England to resume diplomatic relations, if in return England would agree upon a reference of the whole question to any competent tribunal she might select. And America would bring every pressure to bear to this end if Venezuela hesitated. All American interests would cease instantly before the fact of arbitration. Lord Salisbury's dispatch intimates that the absence of diplomatic relations constitutes a bar to negotiation. The above suggestion removes this, and, as America will defend the British right to an apology and indemnity, no loss of dignity would be involved by acceding.

A Joint Commission Suggested.

"The second method is, if Lord Salisbury will say he believes the commission fair and competent to consider the historical question, and ask if the American Government would permit him to name British Commissioners to join it, without committing himself to abide by the result, I can assert that the Cabinet would instantly welcome the proposal. It is certain that the dual commission would reach some acceptable conclusion.

"The third method is: Supposing the American commission devotes its attention first to the territory England is willing to arbitrate, and reports there is a prima facie case for considering the larger question at the same time, will Lord Salisbury then consent to submit that question to either the single or a dual commission?

"There is a fourth method, for I have every reason to believe that Mr. Bayard will inform Lord Salisbury of the constitution of the commission, and say that if England is willing to lay her case before it without prejudice, America will be very glad to receive the documents. Indeed, the request for the British case may be more direct and pressing than this. It is impossible to see how Lord Salisbury can refuse, and equally impossible to see how, having acceded, he can wholly disregard the finding. Here, again, arbitration appears the inevitable and natural result.

"By declining arbitration in any shape, Lord Salisbury is courting for England the ill will of two continents. Most weighty of all, and this is my most serious but confident conclusion, if he does, the American people will consider fighting for arbitration as fighting for peace.

"I beg your attention to one other urgent matter. The Bering Sea Commission declared that America should pay $425,000 or appoint a commission to determine the damages. Secretary Gresham made it clear that the assent of Congress was essential to the payment. Congress, in spite of President Cleveland's pressure, refused.

Good Faith of the United States.

"The President's message of Dec. 3 last said that if Congress still declined to affirm the award, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached. Now this treaty has been drawn up, discussed, approved by America, by Canada, by the British Ambassador here.

"Where is it? It is delaying in London in the hands of the British Government. Meanwhile the President is unable to keep his promise to Congress and must soon make awkward explanations, if nothing is done. The instant conclusion of this treaty is demanded by the effect upon the public opinion of both countries of one reference to arbitration while another is hanging fire, and by the proof it would afford of the absence of bellicose feeling here and of the sympathetic attitude of England. Pray urge this in the interests of peace."

Not Anti-English.

In a later cablegram, The Chronicle's special Commissioner in Washington, adds:

"In reply to the criticism that the Aberdeen dispatches I cabled yesterday were not new, I can only say that I did my best during the time at my disposal to test their unpublic character, and failed to trace them anywhere here. They were unknown in detail to those here whose special duty it is to be acquainted with the details of the dispute, obviously unknown to you, and unknown to the American correspondents and the press. But, new or old does not affect their character one jot, or the unavoidable conclusions from them. Regarding the criticism that only parts of them were given by me, the documents before me professed to be complete, and I cabled every salient word. Of course, it is out of my power to discover whether they were complete. The retort is almost too obvious that, if they constitute a misrepresentation, let the Foreign Office publish them complete. Concerning the charge that my dispatches are anti-English, if I understand it aright, I leave my friends and my published books to defend me."

Peace Above All Things.

Commenting on the foregoing, The Chronicle will to-morrow say: "We hope there is abundant promise that in one or another of the alternatives the United States suggests lies the hope of settlement. Lord Salisbury is master of the situation. He will have public opinion behind him in resisting claims that are not consistent with the existence or honor of the empire, but he will have to take into account such immediate diplomatic proposals as we have submitted to the country. We ask, therefore, for a cool and quiet preparation of the national mind, putting aside every passion and prejudice, for considering simply how peace may be kept and the nations reasonably satisfied. Above all, let us have a Bering Sea treaty at once as an earnest of the settlement of the Venezuelan problem."

DISPLEASED WITH SALISBURY.

English Papers Hint the Premier Has Hoodwinked the People.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it has no reason to doubt that the dispatches which The Daily Chronicle quotes, containing the official unpublished correspondence exchanged by Great Britain and Venezuela between November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed to delimit the frontier of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when England removed the boundary posts set up by Schomburgk, are genuine. The Gazette presumes that Secretary Olney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Olney did not use them to refute Lord Salisbury's second dispatch. "Did he," The Gazette asks, "deliberately prefer to pick a quarrel with Lord Salisbury?"

The St. James's Gazette says: "The British people are not being properly treated by the Government when it is left to the enterprise of a newspaper to discover, in a foreign country, that unpublished official correspondence upon which peace or war may depend does not justify the statements of our own Foreign Minister."

Mr. Chamberlain, when shown at the Colonial Office a copy of The Chronicle's accusation of cognizance on the part of the Government of the unpublished correspondence, declared that the charge was beneath contempt.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., was to-day asked to state his views in regard to the new developments in the Venezuelan dispute growing out of the discoveries of old correspondence by the special representative of The Daily Chronicle now in Washington. Sir Charles said he did not think that The Chronicle's disclosures would in any degree alter the situation. It was obvious, he said, that the Venezuelan Government would have published before this any documents likely to help its case. In regard to the boundary posts along the Schomburgk line mentioned in The Chronicle's dispatches, he said the whole thing depended upon what was the exact position of these posts.

There appeared to be a good deal of ambiguity in the correspondence. A point near the mouth of the Orinoco River seemed to have been in the mind of the Venezuelan Government at the time the correspondence passed, but he thought that Lord Aberdeen could not have been referring to the same point in his reply to Senhor Forteque, the Venezuelan Minister to Great Britain at that time. He considered that the proposals of Great Britain had never been varied. England had always contended that the site of the old Dutch fort was territory belonging to Great Britain, as the heir of the Dutch. Lord Aberdeen probably had in mind a line further in the interior and away from the sea, concerning which there had always been and still was a willingness to negotiate.

As he understood it, Sir Charles Dilke said, Lord Salisbury's position was that in 1885 England was prepared to arbitrate the questions concerning the back country a great deal more freely than she is now, when a portion of the disputed territory is occupied by British subjects who have settled there on the strength of its being under British rule. Before answering the statement made in The Chronicle, that the Schomburgk line was worthless, he said he would require to be informed what the Schomburgk line was.

Everything Left to Washington.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Caracas correspondent saying that any further British communications to the Venezuelan Government will be referred to Washington before they are answered.

Old "Temperance" Sailor Dead.

Charles F. Swain, one of the oldest sea Captains in this country, died in his home, 290 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born ninety-two years ago at Nantucket, and came of a family of seamen.

He was a Quaker, and was what was known as a "temperance" sailor. When eighteen years old he went to sea on the Phoebe Ann, and his first cruise was to Brazil. He had charge of the first experiment of shipping a temperance crew and the experiment proved successful.

Capt. Swain founded several temperance societies, some of which are still in existence. He leaves two daughters, a Mrs. Pool and a Mrs. Foster.

NO TIME WILL BE WASTED

Venezuelan Commission to Meet To-day in Washington.

ORGANIZATION THE FIRST BUSINESS

Justice Brewer Probably Will Be Elected President—A Secretary to be Chosen.

ROOMS FOR MEETINGS NOT YET SELECTED

May Use Those of the Bureau of American Republics—Confidence in the Commission Grows.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Venezuelan Commission will meet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, with four of the members present. Mr. White is detained at home, and will be unable to reach here before Monday. While the place of meeting has not been determined, the expectation is that the commission will organize in the rooms of the Bureau of American Republics. This is a convenient place near the Department of State, and will answer temporarily, and perhaps, with some adaptations to the uses of the commission, may answer for all its meetings in Washington.

Justice Brewer probably will be the President of the commission. His prominence as well as his ability entitles him to the distinction, although he may make some protestation against his own selection on the ground that, in consequence of his court duties, he may be unable to give that attention to the preliminary work that might be given by a man less preoccupied. There will be no contention for the place, and the character of the men selected is accepted as an assurance that no small desire for individual fame will embarrass the work of the commission.

Soon after the selection of a presiding officer it is probable that a Secretary will be chosen. Justice Brewer considers this an important matter. As the commission will be supplied with experts in the use of the Spanish, Dutch, and other languages that must be known to enable the commission to make an intelligent examination of the documentary testimony to be consulted, the Secretary will be chosen, it is expected, on account of his general intelligence and executive capacity rather than for special linguistic accomplishments. Several names have been suggested. Unless Secretary Olney has given this matter consideration that will lead him to recommend a person for the place, the commission will employ a man who has some interest in the subject—possibly a candidate who has manifested his knowledge in a tangible way, and at the same time is known to be discreet, industrious, and orderly.

The impression about the make-up of the commission to-day is even more favorable to it than it was yesterday. Senators who were doubtful about the wisdom of leaving the appointments altogether to the President, instead of requiring that they should be submitted to the advice and consent of the Senate, admit that the President could have submitted the men he has chosen with confidence that they would have been approved. This is testimony of a gratifying kind to those who expressed the fullest confidence in the President, and opposed any action intended to afford opportunity for criticism.

The commission at its first meeting probably will undertake only to organize and agree upon a plan of procedure. In view of the fact that several important cases have been set down for argument before a full bench of the Supreme Court this month, it is likely that the commission will not take up the subject of the Venezuelan boundary until February, when Justice Brewer will be able to devote his time to the commission's work.

Frederic R. Coudert of New-York, one of the members of the commission, reached Washington to-night, and registered at the Shoreham. Mr. Coudert said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had read some of the criticisms of his appointment which were based on remarks made by him concerning the Venezuelan boundary question and the Monroe doctrine, and that he considered them unfair. Mr. Coudert is of opinion that the public has an imperfect idea of the scope of the commission's work.

"The commission," said he, "has no power other than to ascertain if possible the true boundary line. It is not to formulate any opinions or to make any suggestions. As soon as possible it will take the intricate task of examining the data bearing upon the case. It is possible that visits may have to be made to The Hague and to Madrid. It may be necessary for us, or some of us, to go to Venezuela. The members of the commission cannot be expected to act as surveyors any more than a Judge in an ejectment case, where a thousand acres of land are concerned, can be expected to take a surveyor's level and determine the proper boundaries.

"As to myself, I shall enter upon the task with my mind absolutely free from bias. It would be strange if a man could not express an opinion on a controverted matter like that of the Venezuelan boundary case and still make an impartial examination of the facts brought to his notice.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the commission will proceed with the single idea of finding out where the line between Venezuelan and British possessions should run. When it shall have determined that point, its mission will be ended."

Mr. Coudert said he had no idea how much time would be required by the commission to reach a conclusion.

ASKING FOR PROTECTION.

Congress Asked to Consider Measures for the National Defense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Resolutions, bills, &c., introduced in Congress indicate that although the war scare has died out, there is a feeling that demands improvement in the means of defense, so that the country would be better ready than it is now in case there should be war. This was evidenced again this morning in a resolution by Mr. Lodge, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate what it would cost to equip with guns and machinery, and to put in suitable condition for purposes of harbor defense, all monitors not now in commission or undergoing repairs.

Mr. Lodge also introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the appropriation of Sept. 22, 1888, for pneumatic dynamite guns; whether any batteries have been established under this act at any of the ports of the United States, and whether it would be possible to establish such a battery at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) appropriating $87,000,000, to provide for the fortifications and seacoast defenses at New-York, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Rhode Island ports, Charleston, S. C.; Mobile, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, Ore.; Pensacola, San Diego, Cumberland Sound, and points on the Kennebec River.

Canada Strengthening Its Defenses.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 3.—The Government has already decided upon a line of action regarding the strengthening of Canadian defenses, and the better arming of the military force. Col. Lake, Quartermaster General, left for England to-day to confer with the imperial authorities on the subject and to purchase a number of guns, it being the intention of the Government to increase all the field batteries by two guns each. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, will introduce a bill to arm the forces with Lee-Metford rifles. Col. Powell, Adjutant General of Militia, has been superannuated, and will be succeeded by a younger man.

The Pope Offered to Arbitrate.

ROME, Jan. 3.—It is reported in clerical circles here that the Pope offered to mediate in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, but that England refused to accept the offer. Orders have been issued to the Keeper of the Archives of the Propaganda Fide to make further researches for documents connected with the Venezuela missions.

CHRISTMAS TREE STARTED A FIRE

Ex-Assemblyman Treanor's House and Two Others Were Destroyed—Mr. Treanor Badly Burned.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The residence of ex-Assemblyman Francis P. Treanor, 315 Warburton Avenue, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. Treanor had prepared a Christmas tree for his children, and was about to distribute presents to them when he slipped and fell against the tree, carrying it to the floor.

The candles burned Mr. Treanor's face and hands so badly that the skin came off. His hair and eyebrows were singed. The flames ignited the curtains and set fire to the house.

Mrs. Treanor, with her children, rushed into the street, followed by Mr. Treanor, frantic from his burns, and almost blinded. When he got into the street he heard some one say that his family were in the burning building, and he attempted to rush back. Some men who were passing restrained him and took him into the residence of Middleton Rose, where Mrs. Treanor and the children had preceded him. Drs. Heermance and Warren, after dressing Mr. Treanor's wounds, had him taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

The flames from Mr. Treanor's house communicated to the residence of Arthur Wildman, 313 Warburton Avenue, and two vacant houses, one on the north and one on the south. The latter buildings were destroyed.

They were owned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the loss is estimated at $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Mr. Treanor's loss is about $5,000.

PREPARING TO HONOR MGR. SATOLLI

Impressive Ceremonials at the Baltimore Cathedral Sunday.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The investiture of Mgr. Francis Satolli with the beretta of a Cardinal Sunday will be one of the most impressive ceremonials that has ever taken place within the walls of the famous old Cathedral of Baltimore.

He will be the second prelate receiving there the insignia of a Prince of the Catholic Church, and invested with the authority and privileges of a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, and a right to cast a vote for the election of a Pope of Rome, the present primate of the American Church, Cardinal Gibbons, being the first.

At least forty of the hierarchy of America, Archbishops and Bishops, are expected to attend, together with hundreds of priests, many of whom will come from other States.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, who will preach the sermon, accompanied by Bishops Janssen of Belleville, Ill., and Hennessy of Wichita, Kan., and fifteen priests from Missouri and Illinois, arrived to-day.

A NEW POSTAL OFFICER APPOINTED

L. T. Myers of Richmond, Va., Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day appointed L. T. Myers of Richmond, Va., Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. This office has been vacant for over a year and a half, having formerly been filled by Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson.

Mr. Myers is about forty years old, and is prominent in railroad circles along the Southern Atlantic lines. He has held responsible positions with the Seaboard Air Line, and is a son of E. T. D. Myers, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. Congressman Tazewell Ellett of Richmond, Va., was active in behalf of Mr. Myers's candidacy for the place. The salary of the position is $3,000 per annum.

SIX DEAD AND FOUR MISSING

That Seems to be the Result of the Explosion in St. Louis, Thursday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Six dead and four missing was the report of police when the work of digging out the ruins of the buildings wrecked by an explosion yesterday ended this evening. An unfounded rumor circulated that three corpses were found at 2 P. M.

The total loss foots up $95,000; insured for one-fourth. Insurance adjusters have learned that there were 150 cases of cannon crackers, made of dynamite, stored in the Grubb commission house. The city ordinance prohibits the storing of more than five pounds of explosives at one place. This discovery is likely to nullify insurance policies and result in damage suits.

Father and Son Injured.

Trolley Car No. 3,313 of the Second Avenue Line struck an express wagon driven by Daniel Walsh, at Bay Ridge and Tenth Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening. Walsh, who lives in Eighteenth Avenue, was thrown from the wagon and seriously injured. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. His sixteen-year-old son, Daniel, was also injured, but was able to go home.

Broker Chapman to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The case against Elverton R. Chapman, the New-York broker who refused to testify before a Senate investigating committee regarding the operations of Senators through his office, was called in the Criminal Court to-day. A jury was impaneled, and then further proceedings were postponed until Monday next.

Died While Going to Visit Her Son.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Sarah Lord Hyde of Bayonne, N. J., was a passenger from New-York on the steamer City of Lowell last night, arriving here this morning. Her daughter, a young woman, accompanied her. Mrs. Hyde was on her way to visit her son, the Rev. Frederick S. Hyde, a Congregational clergyman at Groton, opposite this city. On the boat she was taken ill, and the daughter summoned medical attendance as soon as the boat arrived. It was unavailing, and Mrs. Hyde died on the boat. She was sixty-five years old. She had been ill a week. Death was probably due to heart disease.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

TRANSVAAL IN A CLOUD

All Means of Information in the Control of the Government.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES HAVE CEASED

Denial at Foreign Office of News that Dr. Jameson Has Been Court-martialed and Shot.

AGGRESSIVE EXPRESSIONS IN GERMANY

Cruiser Condor Ordered to Delagoa Bay—South Africa Company's Charter and Treaty Violation.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The fact that the telegraph wires in South Africa have been devoted to Government work since the trouble in the Transvaal occurred, and the fact that no private cable messages have been received from South Africa for four days, have led to all kinds of rumors regarding the situation in the South African Republic and the fate of the British invaders of that country.

One of these reports has it that Dr. Jameson has been shot by his captors, and another is that the Uitlanders in Johannesburg have risen against the Boer Government and given the city over to flames. What truth there is in these stories it is, of course, impossible now to ascertain, owing to the Government monopoly of the telegraph lines, but it is judged that most, if not all, of the reports are based upon the fears engendered by the uncertainty regarding the fate that the Boers, slow to anger, but strong in wrath, may have meted out to the ill-advised and foolhardy Englishmen who attempted to compel the Boers to grant concessions by force of arms.

It may be, however, that the report of the shooting of Dr. Jameson is true. If he has been tried by court-martial and convicted, there is scarcely a doubt that execution would promptly follow the passing of sentence.

At 8:50 o'clock this evening, a representative of The United Press called at the Foreign Office to confirm, if possible, the report of the shooting of Dr. Jameson. He was informed by officials there that they had received no information further than had already been made public. No news had been received from the Transvaal since last night.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, was at the office waiting for dispatches. He has had frequent conferences with the War Office and Admiralty officials, but no special instructions bearing on the situation have yet been issued to the naval or military authorities.

KAISER WILHELM TO KRUGER.

Congratulations on Having Guarded the Independence of His Country.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Emperor has sent the following cable dispatch to Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic:

"I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people, and without appealing for help to friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from outside."

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that it sees nothing hostile to Great Britain in the words of Emperor William addressed to the President of the South African republic. It adds that they are not agreeable reading for Englishmen, but they will impress some minds sorely needing such impression that the encouragement of filibusters is playing with edged tools.

The Post draws the deduction from Emperor William's telegram that his Majesty considers a war with Great Britain within the limits of possibility, and that he has settled the preliminaries with a view thereto. The Post advises Britain to concentrate a fleet by recalling the Mediterranean squadron.

The Standard will say to-morrow that Emperor William's message is a strikingly unfriendly act. It raises the presumption that he wishes to either challenge or destroy British suzerainty in the Transvaal. Germany, it adds, has no more locus standi in the Transvaal than Great Britain has in Havana. Great Britain cannot, and will not, tolerate the slightest interference between the Transvaal and herself.

The paper will dilate upon German hostility to Great Britain everywhere, and avows the latter's desire for friendship. It then issues a warning, saying: "If Germany insists upon trespassing upon our rights, we are well able to defend them. We are a peaceable people, but if others will not permit us to remain in peace, we are capable of accepting the unwelcome ordeal with composure."

The Times will say: "The Emperor's message is of very grave import. All the available evidence shows that he intended to give unqualified recognition to the Transvaal as an independent State."

The paper asks whether it is really true, as it appears, that Germany has gladly seized the opportunity to humiliate England or to win a cheap applause for an easy bit of diplomatic chauvinism, and adds: "She may rest assured that no demonstrations of this kind will induce Great Britain to depart from a position which she has deliberately assumed, and which she is convinced it is her good right to maintain.

The Chronicle will say: "The Emperor's message to Kruger comes near being an offer of armed assistance. We hope and believe that President Kruger will take no notice of it. The Emperor has nothing to do with this business, which Mr. Chamberlain is trying to settle on lines of perfect justice."

SUZERAINTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Transvaal Regards the Invasion as a Violation of the Treaty.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Frankfort Zeitung says that the Transvaal regards the invasion as a violence of the treaty entered into with Great Britain in 1884, and that Transvaal therefore repudiates that convention, thus regaining her right to enter upon international relations on her own account.

Under the terms of the treaty of 1884 the suzerainty of Great Britain in the Transvaal was considerably restricted, and instead of a Resident at Pretoria, the British Government was to be represented by a diplomatic agent, which office is now filled by Sir Jacobus A. de Wet.

The treaty of peace signed in 1881 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, following the war caused by the annexation of the latter by the former, provided that self-government should be restored to the Transvaal so far as internal affairs were concerned, and the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Great Britain as suzerain.

This treaty also provided for the appointment of a British Resident at Pretoria. The repudiation by the Boers of the treaty of 1884 would give them control of their foreign affairs.

GERMANY'S PLAN IN TRANSVAAL.

Appeal from Kruger and Rumored Project of Action with France.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Calls have been issued in Hamburg, Cologne, and Berlin for mass meetings to be held Monday to express public sympathy with the Boers, and similar meetings are being organized in other places.

The Emperor had a conference with Prince Hohenlohe this morning prior to his Majesty's sending his cablegram of congratulation to President Kruger.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says that the German Government will undertake the protection of the Italian miners in the Transvaal.

The Globe publishes a news agency dispatch from Berlin which says that Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now in Berlin, has communicated to the Emperor a direct appeal from President Kruger, asking the support of Germany.

It is rumored, the dispatch says, that the united action of France and Germany in the Transvaal is projected.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., who is generally regarded as one of the best English authorities on foreign affairs, was interviewed to-day in connection with the Transvaal trouble. He said he did not regard the interest that Germany is showing in the matter as evidence of positive unfriendliness to Great Britain. It rather arose from trade and similar relations with the republic.

He did not believe in the existence of a secret understanding between Germany and the Transvaal, while a secret treaty was impossible, owing to the convention between Great Britain and the Transvaal. He had not observed any signs of the Boers being desirous of repudiating British suzerainty, and he cited evidence to prove the contrary.

The present attitude of the Boers, he contended, was doubtless ascribable to a suspicion that there was a plot to annex their country to the British possessions. The situation, he added, was a most dangerous one, but the Boers' view should not be forgotten.

They have kept the terms of the convention, and the British treatment of them ought to be based on an adequate recognition of that fact. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the Dutch are in a majority, not only in the Transvaal but in South Africa.

The semi-official North German Gazette invokes public opinion in Germany to favor European intervention in the Transvaal trouble.

Subscriptions are being raised in Germany in behalf of the Boers wounded in the engagement with Dr. Jameson's force at Krugersdorp. The sum of 100,000 marks has already been collected.

HAMBURG, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Colonial Society has placed 300,000 marks at the disposal of Dr. Carl Peters, German Commissioner in East Africa, for the purpose of organizing an expedition to help the Boers.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Despite Disavowal, Jameson's Escapade Places Charter in Peril.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Duke of Abercorn, Chairman of the British South Africa Company, said in an interview to-day that communications had passed regularly between Dr. Jameson and the Board of Directors of the company, but that these communications contained no reference to an invasion of the Transvaal. The board was utterly unaware of the movement, and had neither suggested nor encouraged anything of the kind.

J. B. Robinson, the richest of the South African millionaires, the largest employer of labor in the Rands, and half owner of the yacht Valkyrie III., declares in an interview published in the St. James's Gazette that Dr. Jameson's movement was wholly a British South Africa Company's invasion of the Transvaal.

The Birmingham Post, the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, says that, despite the tardy disavowal of Dr. Jameson's action by the British South Africa Company, it may still be necessary that the company shall forfeit its charter.

GRIEVANCES OF UITLANDERS.

Scotch Black Watch Regiment to Intercept Buluwayo Invasion.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Globe and The Pall Mall Gazette concur in the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain, by issuing proclamations in Johannesburg forbidding English subjects to join Dr. Jameson, is thereby bound to demand that President Kruger summarily redress the grievances of the Uitlanders.

The Scotch Black Watch Regiment, which is now at Mafeking, in Bechuanaland, will stop the advance of the British South Africa Company's men from Buluwayo, and if they insist upon advancing, they will be fired upon by the British troops.

PARIS JOURNALS ON THE BOERS.

Taunts for the English and Gladness at Defeat of Dr. Jameson.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Paris press is jubilant over the defeat of Dr. Jameson and his followers by the Boers near Johannesburg. Le Figaro, in an article under the caption "Will Cecil Rhodes Remain Premier of the Cape Colony?" says: "How President Kruger must laugh at the result, and how abundantly justified he is in doing so!"

Le Gaulois says: "The Boers merit the public esteem which their grand victory has gained for them by showing that they are as wise and liberal in their triumph as they are energetic in the hour of danger."

Le Rappel says that Germany, France, and Russia are in accord, and asks what England will do in the circumstances. "Having the United States already on her hands," the paper says, "will she dare to defy the military powers of Europe?"

La Lanterne says: "Great Britain's contention that foreign powers have no right to intervene in the Transvaal is neither more nor less than the application of the Monroe doctrine, pure and simple, to her own advantage."

German Cruiser Condor's Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the German cruiser Condor has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay, East Africa. The cruiser Seeadler is already at Lorenzo Marquez.

German Sailors Land at Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., announces that he has received information that German sailors have landed at Delagoa Bay.

Mr. Jeroloman Felt Aggrieved.

The meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement was enlivened yesterday by a little tilt between Controller Fitch and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. The assessment of property for the opening of West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street was under discussion. Mr. Jeroloman, who was one of the Commissioners who assessed the property, wanted the matter disposed of at once.

"Why this hurry?" asked Controller Fitch. "You took ten years to make your report on it."

"I don't see why the Controller should continue to throw that in my face at all times," said Mr. Jeroloman. "It was the fault of the city that there was such a delay."

The matter was laid on the table pending an amendment to the Commissioner's report.

To Build the Appraisers' Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The contract for the construction of the United States Appraiser's warehouse, in New-York City, was to-day awarded to Post & McCord, of New-York, at $339,550. The building is to be completed in nine months.

Joseph J. O'Donohue Better.

Ex-City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, who has been seriously ill at his home, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, was said to be considerably improved yesterday.

Park Department Investigation.

The Commissioners of Accounts began yesterday an investigation into the management of the Park Department. They announce that no public hearings will be given for several weeks.

AN UNPATRIOTIC ASSAULT

Republicans, Populists, and Silver Democrats Combine.

PROPOSED BOND SALE CONDEMNED

Undignified Attack in the Senate Upon the Policy of the Administration.

SENATOR HILL ANSWERS ALL CRITICISMS

The Enemies of the Nation's Credit Confused by the New-Yorker, and Action Is Deferred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Republicans, Populists, and silver Democrats of the Senate occupied common ground to-day in their opposition to the proposed bond issue. John Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hawley, "Steve" Elkins, and other so-called sound-money Republicans joined Marion Butler, the blatant North Carolina Populist, and Mr. Teller, the leader of the free-silver forces, in denouncing the Administration for its alleged intention to sell bonds to a syndicate of bankers. A stranger, listening to the remarks of this "combine" of Senators, might have been pardoned for reaching the conclusion that the President of the United States and his Secretary of the Treasury were archconspirators, who ought to be hanged for treason.

The most offensive remarks were indulged in. Mr. Teller took occasion to repeat the statement he made last week that the Administration was actuated either by imbecility or culpability, and his new-found associates appeared to relish his coarse remarks. To this tirade against the Administration only two men on the Democratic side had the courage to reply. Mr. Hill made a most vigorous defense of the course of the President and Secretary Carlisle in relation to the finances. Mr. Caffery supplemented Mr. Hill's statement with a few common-sense remarks which shone by comparison with the utterances of the "combine" speakers.

The cause of the attack upon the Administration's bond policy was the resolution introduced a few days ago by Mr. Elkins, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate, "that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold at private sale or under private contract," and that, in case of any sale of bonds under existing laws, "the same shall be made only after a due advertisement of such sale, and then only to the highest bidder."

In putting forward this resolution Elkins was inspired mainly by the desire to manufacture political capital at the expense of the Administration. He knew, and the Republicans who rallied to his support knew, that the adoption of such a resolution would not impose any obligations upon the President or Secretary Carlisle. The Populists naturally took up the idea embodied in the resolution, and the spectacle has since been presented of men of widely divergent financial views encouraging each other to attack the Administration. Elkins thought success was in sight late this afternoon, and called for a vote, when, much to his surprise, Mr. Aldrich moved to adjourn, and the Senate, strangely enough, adopted the suggestion after a roll call, in which party lines were not visible.

While indorsing, in the main, the idea involved in the resolution, Mr. Aldrich said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he considered the subject of sufficient importance to receive full consideration before final action was taken. While there is little doubt that the resolution, perhaps in a modified form, will be adopted, it is certain that there will be further debate upon it.

The delay is not relished by the partisans who are anxious to hamper the Administration without attracting much attention to themselves. The watchfulness of Mr. Hill was instrumental to-day in bringing out all the inconsistencies of the Republican-Populist position. While the Populists declared against any form of bonds, the Republicans were outspoken in their demands for a popular loan. On the very heels of his declaration that the people of the country would subscribe eagerly to an issue of bonds, Mr. Hawley asserted his belief that the Senate Finance Committee would, in a few days, report a free-silver bill.

Mr. Hill was quick to turn this admission to account. Where was the patriotism, he asked, in an attempt to hamper the Administration in a critical time like the present, with a free-silver bill about to receive the sanction of the Senate?

Another telling point scored by the New-York Senator was that, if the Administration should accede to the Republican demand and authorize a popular loan, and the responses should not be equal to the requirements, its credit would be seriously impaired and the dangers of the Treasury much increased. Mr. Hill had little difficulty in making headway against the specious arguments of the "combine." He contended that this was not the time for experiments, and indorsed, in the strongest manner, the suggestions made yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES by George Fred Williams, that bonds be issued to the extent of $200,000,000 at least, in order to give the Secretary of the Treasury control of the financial situation. Such a method would be heroic, Mr. Hill admitted, but, nevertheless, effective.

The New-York Senator's defense of the Administration's policy was strong throughout. Mr. Hill was suffering from a severe cold, which interfered with his delivery, but his points were uniformly well taken.

The debate proper was opened by Mr. Sherman with a carefully prepared speech, based on the President's recent annual message, in which speech Mr. Sherman contended that the deficiency of revenue, instead of the demand for gold, was the cause of the country's present financial condition. The effect of the shameful compact of the Republicans with the Populists was visible throughout the debate. It is not an encouraging sign when leaders of thought like John Sherman and George Frisbie Hoar stand shoulder to shoulder with long-haired Socialists and cranks, and denounce an Administration which alone stands between the country and a silver basis.

SHERMAN TALKS OF FINANCE.

An Increase of Revenues Declared to be the One Thing Needful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Senate to-day, after some routine business had been transacted, the financial question was brought to the front by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) who asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill "to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds, without the consent of Congress."

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) remarked that the bill would lead to some discussion, and, as the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was ready to address the Senate on the whole general financial question, he thought it unwise to have the discussion precipitated.

Mr. Butler said that his bill needed no

Ten Dollars.
This is the price of our cheapest Kersey overcoat; fifteen dollars is the value of the garment. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

discussion. Everybody knew now, as well as he would know a year from now, how he would vote on this question. It had been discussed pro and con, and there were two separate feelings in the country in regard to it. Still, he would let the matter lie over until the Senate should hear from the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the reserve fund in the Treasury had ever been segregated from other moneys in the Treasury.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) last Tuesday, in relation to the reserve fund, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, prefacing his speech with a remark that, contrary to his custom, he had reduced his speech to writing, on account of the importance of the subject and for the sake of clearness and brevity, and would proceed to read it.

He opened his speech by a reference to the two recent messages of the President of the United States in relation to the Monroe doctrine and to the condition of the National finances. As to the former, he remarked that Congress had "perhaps too hastily, but with entire unanimity," supported the President in maintaining the interests and honor of the country "in the field of diplomacy," but, as to the latter, Congress had not approved and would not approve his recommendations, and especially as to the currency. The President had mistaken the cause of the present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold for United States notes, instead of to the deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last Congress—thus placing the effect before the cause.

The only difficulty in the way of an easy maintenance of United States notes at par with coin was the fact that during this Administration the revenues of the Government had not been sufficient to meet the expenditures. If Congress had provided necessary revenue, or if the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had refused to expend appropriations not mandatory in form, but permissive, so as to confine expenditures within receipts, they would have had no difficulty with the reserve. "This would have been a stalwart act in harmony with the President's character, and plainly within his power." The President knew, as well as any one, that from the close of the civil war to the date of his inauguration, the Government expenditures had been less than the receipts.

Prior to the present Administration, the aggregate reduction of debt was greater than the law required. Now, for the first time since 1866, there was a deficiency of revenue. The National debt had been increased between March 1, 1893, and Dec. 1, 1895, $162,602,245. The President, Mr. Sherman continued, had complained in his recent annual message that the Tariff act of 1890 (the McKinley act) was insufficient for the purposes of revenue. That act, Mr. Sherman asserted, had not reduced revenues below expenses; but, on the contrary, had provided a surplus of $37,239,762 on June 30, 1891; of $9,914,453 on June 30, 1892, and of $2,341,674 on June 30, 1893, just after Mr. Cleveland was elected President, and when a Democratic majority had been elected in both houses of Congress, all pledged to repeal the McKinley act and to reduce duties.

After a discussion, in much detail, of the effects of the McKinley act and of the existing tariff law on imports, exports, and revenues, Mr. Sherman said that he could pursue no further the analysis of the two laws. While he believed in a careful discrimination, and in the imposition of duties that would protect and foster impartially all American industries, he confessed that he had not been satisfied with any tariff law made during his public life, although he had shared in framing many. He regarded the McKinley law as infinitely better than the Wilson law, which was, he declared, the cause of all the evils now encountered.

The President attributed all the financial difficulties to the continued circulation of United States and Treasury notes, amounting to nearly $500,000,000, and bearing no interest. These notes were the best possible substitute for coin, and furnished, in connection with the United States bonds, the means by which alone the Army and Navy could have been sustained during the war. Their retirement after the war was over had been mooted; but no party or section of the country demanded their cancellation. Mr. Sherman continued:

From the first day of January, 1879, to the election of Mr. Cleveland, in November, 1892, there was no disturbance of the orderly receipt and exchange of gold and currency.

It is just to Mr. Carlisle to say that he attributes the withdrawals of gold to silver legislation, yet the Bland silver act was in force from 1878 to 1890, when the accumulation of gold occurred, and the great body of gold was withdrawn after the act of July 14, 1890, was repealed.

Mr. Sherman here indulged in criticism of some of the points made by the President and by Mr. Carlisle, and added:

Congress neglected to enact into laws the measures proposed; but neither the Congress nor the Secretary of the Treasury anticipated that the time would come when this resumption fund would be applied to pay current deficiencies in the revenue amounting in two and a half years to $162,000,000.

I do not wish to criticise the sale of bonds authorized by the resumption act, to meet deficiencies. Under the circumstances, the Administration was justified in doing this, even to the impairment of the resumption fund. But it ought frankly to say that the cause of the invasion of the resumption fund was the deficiency of revenue created by faulty tariff legislation by the last Congress. The true remedy is to supply, by taxation in some form, additional revenue, and, until this can be effected, to borrow from the people of the United States enough money to cover past and future deficiencies. This done, gold will readily be exchanged for United States notes, as was done from January, 1878, to the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Sherman spoke of the present complaint that the notes were presented and paid, reissued and paid again and again, making a continuous circuit. When, he asked, had that circuit commenced? It had commenced when this Administration, supported by the last Congress, had created a deficiency, and continued because the deficiency continued. What was Secretary Carlisle's ground for the hope expressed by him that in two or three years there would be no deficit? The only ground for such hope was that a new Administration would provide for more revenue; and then the circuit would be broken. "Why not apply the remedy now?"

He believed that under existing law, the aggregate sum of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the Act of 1890 (about $460,000,000) could be easily maintained at par with coin, if the two amendments mentioned by him were adopted by Congress.

The disposition of silver certificates was a much more serious problem. They were, in express terms, redeemable in silver dollars. Ought they not, he asked, to be redeemed by silver dollars? While silver dollars were maintained at par with gold, it would seem that there was no injustice in paying them for silver certificates. Then came up the question of free coinage of silver, which he regarded as the most dangerous policy. All these were vital questions. The President recommended the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and of the Treasury notes, issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890, and the substitution of National bank notes as the only currency. In this the President was supported by large and influential classes of citizens, most of them engaged in banking, or classed as capitalists. They forgot that during a period of fourteen years there had been no difficulty in maintaining Government notes at par with coin. There was scarcely a doubt that in all probable conditions of trade or finance, except the contingency of war, the whole mass of United States notes and Treasury notes now in circulation could be maintained at par with coin, if it were supported by a reserve of gold coin or bullion, or silver bullion, in due proportions, equal to one-third or one-fourth of the amount of such notes.

The delivery of the speech occupied exactly one hour. No vote was asked for on the resolution, but the floor was taken by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) who argued in support of his bill to prohibit the issue of bonds without the consent of Congress. The President, he said, was waiting to see what Congress was going to do on the subject. "Let us give it to him," he exclaimed, "and let us give it to him unanimously, and not from a partisan standpoint."

The consideration of the bill was objected to by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) who was at the moment acting as President pro tem.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) took issue with the statement of Mr. Sherman that the tariff act of 1893 was the cause of the present financial difficulties. He spoke of Mr. McKinley as a man who never shirked or shrunk from the consequences of his act, and said that if he was to be the standard bearer of his party in the next campaign he would stand upon the doctrine that it was the duty of the American Congress to prohibit importations in order to give increased prices to American manufacturers.

He asserted that the present unhappy condition of affairs had come before the incoming Democratic Administration, and he recalled the fact that Mr. Foster, when Secretary of the Treasury, foreseeing a deficit, had sought to have a provision for the sale of 3 per cent. bonds inserted in an appropriation bill, and had gone about calling to both houses, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"

"And yet now," said Mr. Mills, "the Nestor of the Republican Party declares, for campaign purposes, that the Democratic Party was responsible in 1894 for consequences which had their origin in 1890."

At the close of Mr. Mills's remarks Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) asked what had become of Mr. Sherman's resolution, and was informed by the presiding officer (Mr. Hill in the chair) that it had gone to the calendar. Mr. Vest said that he desired to speak upon it next week, and he asked that it lie on the table till then, and it was so ordered.

More

Curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. It costs the manufacturers and dealers more. It is worth more to the consumer. It cures more diseases, caused by impure blood, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1. six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

THE ELKINS RESOLUTION.

Debate on the Proposition to "Tie the Hands" of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate, having got through with the Sherman resolution for the time being, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) directing that no bonds shall be sold at private sale or under private contract.

Mr. Elkins addressed the Senate in favor of the adoption of the resolution. Most of his speech was directed to a criticism of the alleged enormous profits made by the syndicates in floating Government bonds. He asserted, on newspaper authority, that the syndicate which floated the last loan made a profit of $8,000,000, and that the syndicate which would float the loan now pending would make a profit of $12,000,000. The bonds, which were to be sold at 103¾ per cent., were now selling in the market, he said, at 117. He wanted no more syndicates to take Government loans. He wanted the people to have a chance to take them.

Immediate Consideration Ordered.

He asked a vote upon taking up the resolution for present consideration. The vote was taken, and resulted: Yeas, 48; nays, 6, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)
Allen, (Pop., Neb.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)
Elkins, (Rep., West Va.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W.Va.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Jones, (Pop., Nev.)
Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)

NAYS.

Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.)

No Sense in It.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) moved the reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee. As to the propriety of his motion, it struck him that there could be no question. The subject was already before the Finance Committee and was being considered day by day. The resolution would be of no legal avail. It would be like the Pope's bull upon the comet. It merely declared that so and so was the sense of the Senate. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "there is no sense in it." It proposed to tie up the hands of the Executive.

Were not the President and the Secretary of the Treasury enough embarrassed already? Were there not difficulties enough pending on the financial question? What was the necessity of adding to them? It was proposed to deprive the Executive authorities of the right to exercise powers which had been exercised by all the authorities of the Government since the conclusion of the war.

It was unbecoming, at least on the part of Democratic Senators, to vote a want of confidence in the Executive on this question. Mr. Hill said he was not specially favorable to syndicates, and would prefer a popular loan; but he knew that in what was called a popular loan, bonds were taken generally by the agents and clerks of banking institutions, and "a popular loan" was therefore a mere play upon words.

Popular Loan Impracticable.

The practical effect of a popular loan now would be that the people who desired to invest in Government bonds would draw greenbacks from the savings banks, take them to the Sub-Treasury and there procure from the Government the very gold which the Government had now in the Treasury.

Mr. Hill denounced the resolution as a most unwise step, and had a fling at the "unholy alliance" which had given the Republicans the control of the Senate. He did not believe that the people would approve of the resolution. They might think, as he thought, that the bonds should be offered first to the people. But they did not know the dangers; they did not know the risks; they were not acquainted with the precise situation as the officials of the Government were.

There was no reason why Mr. Carlisle should seek to do favors for the members of the proposed syndicate. Who was "this man Morgan" of New-York? He was the man who was a liberal contributor to the Republican cause. He was the man who, in every Presidential election, came to the front with the sinews of war in favor of the Republican Party. And was it to be whispered or insinuated that the President or the Secretary of the Treasury was anxious to do this man a favor?

A Bit of Financial History.

As a matter of financial history Mr. Hill read from the contract made in 1877, when Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, with a syndicate which included the First National Bank of New-York, for the Government loan under the Resumption act. His criticism of that contract was repelled by Mr. Sherman, who pointed out a clause in that contract providing for an offer of thirty days for popular subscription.

"What is the peculiarity about the First National Bank of New-York?" Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) inquired, in an insinuating tone.

"Has not my friend read," Mr. Hill said, in reply, "the report of an investigating committee of the House years ago, in which it was claimed that undue favoritism had been extended to that bank on account of its liberal contributions to Republican campaign funds?"

Mr. Elkins denied, on the part of the First National Bank of New-York, that its managers had been contributors to the Republican campaign fund. One of them, he said, was a Democrat, one a Republican, and one an independent. "But," he added, "give them an opportunity to make money, and they will make it, either in a syndicate or out of it."

Would Let the Senate Whistle.

Mr. Hill resumed his argument against the Elkins resolution, and declared that, if he were Secretary of the Treasury, he would not be hampered by it, but would proceed under the law of 1875, and would issue bonds sufficient in amount—a heroic remedy, he admitted—for the purpose of solving the question. He would issue bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, and thus obtain control of the financial situation. That would prevent the siphoning of gold out of the Treasury.

"What would be the effect of that course upon the prices of cotton and wheat?" Mr. George, (Dem., Minn.,) asked.

"Temporarily," Mr. Hill replied, "it might depress prices; but, if the existing situation continues, these prices will continue to be depressed, as they are now."

Coming to the question of United States notes and greenbacks, Mr. Hill declared himself opposed to Government paper money. He doubted its constitutionality. He knew that by a close vote the Supreme Court of the United States had finally mustered courage to say that it was Constitutional, but he had never heard the reasoning of Chief Justice Chase on that question overthrown, in which the principle had been laid down in substance that the Government had no right to make its "promises to pay" money, and that nothing was money except the gold and silver coin of the Constitution. That, he thought, was good Democratic doctrine. It might not be good Republican doctrine.

The President Must Do His Duty.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill declared that, if the resolution were agreed to, he did not believe that the President would pay the slightest attention to it, and he ought not. The President's duty was to be determined by the statutes—not by a resolution of one house of Congress—and by the condition of the Treasury.

The President could not fall back and justify himself on the ground that the Senate had said, by simple resolution, that the bonds should not be disposed of in a certain way.

Mr. Butler (Rep., N. C.,) moved to amend the Elkins resolution by making it read "That it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold for any purpose whatever without further authority from Congress."

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas) also moved to amend the resolution by making it read "That it is the sense of the Senate that no further issue of the bonds of the United States to procure gold to redeem United States notes or Treasury notes shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, either by public advertisement, private sale, or otherwise."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) favored the project of a popular loan, and argued that it would be taken up and gold paid for it. As ground for his argument, he referred to the offer of the editor of a New-York newspaper to take a million 3 per cent. bonds at par.

"The average Democratic editor," Mr. Hill remarked, with a laugh, "is pretty poor. I think that the editor referred to is the only Democratic editor in the country who has got any gold."

Teller is Intemperate.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) criticised Mr. Hill's speech, and said that the New-York Senator seemed to think that if the syndicate should not be allowed to take the loan the loan could not be made. Mr. Teller was not of that opinion. If the loan should be offered to the public, the syndicate would have the same opportunity of bidding for it which individuals would have. Mr. Hill said he ventured the assertion that after this discussion not a single bank would offer to take any large quantity of coin bonds at 3 per cent.

Mr. Teller repeated his assertion that 3 per cent. bonds would be absorbed in a popular loan. He had spoken the other day of the last bond issue having shown either the dishonesty or imbecility of the Executive. He repeated it to-day; and declared that no man could help coming to the conclusion either that that affair was a dishonest one, or that the Administration was incapable.

Mr. Hill said that this talk of a popular loan had a good deal of demagogy in it. He had no sympathy with the syndicate of New-York bankers. They were not of his political party, and he cared nothing about them. They had a right to make their bids; and the bankers of any other city had the same right.

Let them, he exclaimed, put the Secretary to the test. If men in Colorado had got gold to invest in the bonds, let them put their propositions into shape, and let them see what the Secretary of the Treasury would say. But there were no such propositions.

The Siphon Powers.

While the people were drawing gold from the Treasury, siphoning it out by $1,000,000 a day, and when the credit of the Government was being impaired by the action of the Senate to-day, was it a time for this great Government to dicker around with a million here and a million there, to Tom, Dick, and Harry. Senators who had spoken for a popular loan were, in fact, speaking for the people. They were simply attempting to get political advantage.

"Incompetency or dishonesty," he continued, "is the suggestion. John G. Carlisle incompetent! One of the ablest men ever in public life in the country. Dishonest! Look at his honorable career, a poor man to-day—this man, who has been in public life for thirty years, has no bonds, no money of any account. A poor man who lives on his salary. Dishonest or incompetent are the words hissed out here on this floor. Mr. President, he is neither. I can say so, because, if any man has suffered political injustice at the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is my colleague and myself. But I am broad-minded enough to do him justice in his official relations to the Government."

A Shot at Teller.

Before finishing his speech, Mr. Hill, addressing Mr. Teller, said: "Telegraph to your banker friends to present their propositions to Mr. Carlisle. Let them say: 'We will take five, ten, fifteen, twenty millions of these bonds at 3 per cent.' And if he refuses to take them, then, and then alone have you the right to say that he is incompetent or dishonest."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said he had not the slightest doubt that if the new issue of bonds was offered at 110 or 112 it would be taken up immediately. There was $1,700,000,000 in the savings banks of the country, a considerable portion of which amount could not find so profitable an investment. He would not interfere now with the negotiations for a new loan, but he would favor a provision in the House bill that in future bonds should be sold only after advertisement.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said the simple answer to Mr. Hill's question as to why bankers all over the country had not sent propositions for the bonds was that the Administration had not yet made known its purpose to issue bonds at all, or to solicit a loan. The trouble with the last transaction, and with the one now said to be going on, was that nobody knew how much the Government wished to borrow, or whether it wished to borrow anything. The secrecy was not only as to the terms of the bargain, but also as to the purpose to make a bargain. Mr. Hoar doubted the lawful authority of the President of the United States or of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract new debts for the sake of paying the current expenses of the Government.

An Interesting Colloquy.

A colloquy ensued between Mr. Hill and Mr. Hawley in regard to the likelihood of a free-coinage amendment being reported to the Senate from the Committee on Finance, in the course of which Mr. Hawley asked: "Shall we throw aside the House bill and vote a free coinage of silver bill which, whether right or wrong, would discredit us in all the markets of the world?"

"That is a difficult subject," was Mr. Hill's reply.

"That," said Mr. Hawley, "is a subject which we will have before us next Tuesday."

"I should very much regret," Mr. Hill said, "if the Finance Committee should, next week, substitute for the House bond bill a free-coinage bill."

"I am glad to hear it," Mr. Hawley remarked, in a tone expressing a mixture of relief and surprise.

"Does the Senator," Mr. Hill asked, "anticipate that that will happen?"

"I am very much afraid of it," Mr. Hawley replied, "because I have assurances from many Senators that that will be the result."

Adjourns Without Action.

After remarks by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said: "In view of the importance of the question and of the assurance that other amendments will be offered to the pending resolutions, and as it is quite certain that the matter cannot be disposed of to-night, I move that the Senate do now adjourn."

Strong opposition to the motion was manifested among the most earnest advocates of the free coinage of silver, who hoped to have a vote taken on Mr. Elkins's resolution before adjournment. The motion prevailed, however, by a majority of one, and the Senate at 5:30 o'clock adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

LOOKING TOWARD ST. THOMAS.

The Senate Will Inquire Into the Chances of a Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It was recently announced that the Danish Government, being desirous of avoiding the expense of maintaining the government of its possessions in the Caribbean Sea, had decided to dispose of the three islands belonging to it in those waters.

The subject was brought to the attention of the Senate this morning by Mr. Lodge in a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report to the Senate whether the Islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, can be now purchased from the Danish Government, as provided by the treaty signed at Copenhagen in October, 1867, and whether, if these islands are not purchased by the United States, it is probable that they will be sold by the Danish Government to some other power.

House in Session Five Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The reading of the journal of Tuesday's session, the receipt of a message from the Senate, and the announcement by the Speaker that he had signed the enrolled bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the ram Katahdin and make it a part of the United States Navy, comprised the record of the five-minute session of the House to-day. Adjournment was taken until Monday.

BATTLE OF PRINCETON

Its 119th Anniversary Celebrated by Sons of American Revolution.

MANY PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew Presided—Speeches by Mayor Strong, Prof. Sloane, Gen. Porter, J. A. Taylor and Others.

The big banqueting hall at Delmonico's presented a gay and patriotic appearance last night when the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sat down to dinner 300 strong in commemoration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Princeton.

Flags hung from the ceiling and round the walls, and music of a stirring and patriotic sort echoed from the gallery. The members and guests of the society first of all held an informal reception from 6:30 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock, when Chauncey M. Depew, the President, headed the procession into the banqueting hall.

At the long speakers' table were seated, in the following order: John Winfield Scott Bolet Peraza, ex-Minister from Venezuela; Commodore Montgomery Sicard, United States Navy; Judge George C. Barrett, Josiah Quincy, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Prof. William M. Sloane, Orville H. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor William L. Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, Judge Edward T. Bartlett, Major Gen. Thomas A. Ruger, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Gov. O. Vincent Coffin, and John A. Taylor.

Before the regular toasts began, with the coffee and cigars, there were frequent and jovial toasts of an informal character, from every table in the hall. When the music played "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" the majority of "The Sons of the Revolution" sang them, too. The "pièces montées" were beautiful little cannons made of iron and mounted on steel carriages. A roar went up from the assembled guests when these warlike signs made their appearance.

Dr. Depew Begins the Speechmaking.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when Dr. Depew opened the toasts with a speech half serious, half humorous, which put in good humor everybody in the room.

During Dr. Depew's speech the orchestra in the gallery left their seats and made room for about fifty ladies, the wives and daughters of some of those present, who sat and laughed and clapped their hands as if they themselves were also Sons of the Revolution.

Dr. Depew dwelt with tenderness on the Colonial days and received almost incessant applause.

"The President is of Colonial stock," he said, "and every member of his Cabinet is of Colonial stock; and every man mentioned on both sides for the Presidency is of Colonial stock."

He eloquently emphasized the necessity of arbitration in all modern national differences.

Prof. Sloane of Princeton.

When the applause that greeted Dr. Depew's peroration had ceased Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton University rose to respond to the toast of "The Battle of Princeton." He said:

"This unhappy affair at Trenton has blasted all our hopes," said Lord George Germain from his place in Parliament. "This wretched business at Princeton has confirmed all our fears," would have been a proper pendant to his doleful remark. On the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the American colonies, Boston and Charleston marked the ends of the coastwise strip of American soil which could claim, in any proper sense of the word, to be populated. On Christmas Day, 1776, not only was Canada entirely lost to us, but the most precious third of that rebel strip was virtually so. The City of New-York and the State as far as the Highlands, with Long Island, which commanded Connecticut, and likewise New-Jersey, the great highway between New-England and the South—all were in the undisputed possession of the British. Our foes were snug in Winter quarters; Washington, with some 2,000 shoeless, stockingless, blanketless men, was freezing behind the Delaware; while Hessian marauders ranged unchecked almost to the wharves of Philadelphia. On Christmas night occurred the surprise at Trenton, and the colonies were startled by the electric shock into a vigorous vitality.

After reviewing in detail the history of the battle of Princeton Prof. Sloan continued:

Like many other great victories, Princeton was a small battle. Composed of several engagements, in no one of which more than two regiments on a side were fighting at one time, it nevertheless was tremendous in its results. The apparent bravado of Washington and his officers was due to their appreciation of what was at stake: the completion of his finest strategic move, the final rout of the enemy for the year, the rehabilitation of America as a belligerent.

Under the soil of my own homestead lie the ashes of many British heroes who lay cold and stark in the streets of Princeton at dusk on that cold Winter's day, a hundred and nineteen years ago. Peace to their ashes! American oaks and hickories, grown thick and strong, spread their boughs above the graves, and American youth disport themselves on their turfy blanket in the summer shade. It was a fratricidal warfare, defensive purely on the side of our ancestors; but no drop of bitterness remains to spoil our memories of the brave men all, who fought together on Jan. 3, 1777, in that classic town. Great deeds have since been done by their descendants, but not in strife between the two great nations which both have cherished. The lesson of the hour for us is to commend pease, to avoid offense, to abhor bloodshed, as did the forefathers—but to love honor as they did; to admire their valor; to stand as they stood at any cost for the right, as it is given us to know the right.

Senator Platt's Response.

Orville H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, then spoke on "The Growth of an Idea."

He said, in part:

The story of liberty, like the story of the Redemption, to which our hearts and minds are turned in the Christmas season, though old, is ever new. For each great consummation long ages of preparation were required. Each alike touches and awakens all that is highest, noblest, and most divine in the human heart and life.

When and where the seeds of liberty were sown who may tell? Following the growth parallel suggested between liberty and the Redemption we find that the first apparent growth of liberty was in, and out of, the religious nature of man. The first struggle of man against arbitrary control, his first revolt against tyrannical oppression, was his assertion of the liberty of religious thought. His first demand was for liberty to act according to the dictates of his conscience. The right to individual belief, and action according to that belief, marks the first stage in the growth of the great idea. The suffering of every victim of religious persecution, the blood of every martyr, evidences the strength of man's longing for individual liberty. Cent-

ment. No discrimination is made between their passion for liberty and their sentiment of loyalty.

On the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, June 17, 1775, a commission was issued to Gen. Washington as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies; on the 30th of June rules and regulations for the army were adopted, but on the 6th of July, in the declaration of Congress setting forth the cause for taking up arms, they declared "that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and happily subsisted between us and which we sincerely wish to see restored. * * * We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separation from Great Britain and establishing independent States." And on the 8th of July the last petition of Congress to the King declared themselves "attached to your Majesty's person, family, and Government; connected with Great Britain by all the ties that can unite associates and deploring any event that tends to weaken them," and closed with a renewed wish "that his Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign and his descendants govern his dominions with honor to themselves and happiness to their subjects." They were still striving only for the liberty of English subjects, the same liberty enjoyed by Englishmen in England under their King. The idea of separation was still unavowed and uncherished. Neither Lexington nor Bunker Hill nor the quick-leaping blood in patriotic veins had destroyed, if it had weakened, the honest sentiment of allegiance to the British Crown.

Washington said in May, 1775, "if you ever hear of my joining any such measure [as separation from Great Britain] you have my permission to set me down for everything wicked." He also said at a later date, "when I first took command of the army, (July 3, 1775,) I abhorred the idea of independence." Webster puts in the mouth of John Adams, in his celebrated speech sustaining the Declaration of Independence, these words: "It is true, indeed, Sir, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence."

Senator Platt's address was received with prolonged applause.

Gen. Horace Porter.

Gen. Horace Porter spoke on "Washington in the Princeton Campaign." He said that before the battle of Princeton Washington had had no chance to show that he was worthy of the command of the army. In the battle of Brooklyn he had been disastrously defeated, and his army had been almost destroyed. The campaign for the rescue of the Jerseys was the most brilliant in the history of military achievement. If Washington were alive now he thought he would not be frightened easily by the redoubtable Lord Salisbury.

If he had never performed any other feat than that great Jersey campaign, Washington deserved, the speaker said, to stand in the front row of the world's great Captains. He was the essence and embodiment of patriotism. It was engrafted upon his soul and breathed into his nostrils at birth. He was the personification of wisdom and goodness. His whole career was marked with deep reverence and Christian humanity. He was a truly great man.

Would Not Excuse Mr. Quincy.

Josiah Quincy, new Mayor of Boston, was expected to speak on "A City of Patriots," but Dr. Depew proposed his health, and said that he had begged to be excused from speaking. Such cries of "Quincy! Quincy!" were heard, however, that Mr. Quincy got up and made a few remarks, in which he referred to the pleasure he experienced upon finding that Dr. Depew's reputation as a Chairman of a dinner was deserved, and, finally, urged that arbitration and not bloodshed was the sign of the highest civilization.

Applause for Mayor Strong.

It was late when Mayor Strong rose, amid loud applause, to speak on "The Reformation of Patriots."

"I am satisfied that none of the members of the City Government," he said, with a laugh, "belong to the Sons of the American Revolution. Yet I believe that reformers are patriots. I see here to-night one or two members of my government, but I think they are here only as guests, and not as Sons of the Revolution."

Mayor Strong's remarks were very brief, and he gave place to John Winfield Scott, who responded to the toast of "Venezuela." Mr. Scott said nothing bellicose or startling.

"We feel the warmest regard," he said, "for the people of South America, and will in case of necessity protect them from the incursions of stronger foreign powers, but we will not encourage them in their efforts to become great warriors or to shake their fists under the nose of creation."

The Other Speakers.

Other speakers who followed were:

"Patriotism as a Fine Art," St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

"The Monroe Doctrine," Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"The Marriage of the Oceans," ex-Senator Warner Miller.

"Patriots of 1896," John A. Taylor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Taylor said:

No modern fallacy finds easier acceptance than that the days of heroism and patriotic sacrifice belong only to the past.

It was the common belief both North and South when the first gun was fired on Sumter that the spirit of barter had smothered the fires of patriotism and that only a listless response would come from the Northern States at the call of the Yankee President.

Yet I think you will seek in vain in the most glowing pages of ancient or mediaeval history for a more resolute assertion of human rights or a more persistent and unconquerable defense of human liberties than the annals of the four years of our rebellion can furnish.

If in our day and generation the dreadful issue of war shall supplant for a time the calm pursuits of peace, the men who are to win its victories and sustain the immortal safeguards of Government will be, not the blatant, vociferating demagogues who are crying from the housetops to let loose the dogs of war and who are braying themselves hoarse over the capacity of one Yankee to whip a dozen Englishmen. Not at all. These will be the first to demonstrate to the recruiting officer that they have organic weaknesses which totally unfit them for any branch of the army or the navy.

But out from the ranks of the common citizenship, from counting house and manufactory, from well-tilled fields and money-laden banks will come the calm, resolute patriots of the land, filled with a lofty recognition of their duty to the father and mother land, and glad to acknowledge the patriot's obligations to give of himself to the last instinct of life rather than that the symbol of a great, free republic shall suffer disgrace.

The patriots of '96 then are not mere braggarts. They belong to a school of courage which surveys with calm forethought the possibilities of international conflict, counts up all its horrors, sees clearly every ghastly possibility which is shut within the womb of war, and then, looking up to its country's flag, is inspired with an unconquerable conviction that the bravest deeds of their fathers and the most conspicuous victories of the generations that are past were but the seed time of that splendid and valorous achievement which it is the proud prerogative of the patriots of '96 to reincarnate in themselves.

I but assert the confident conviction of every true American when I declare that nothing less than the heroism of all the past, nothing more than the justice of all the present, is conceived in the brain, garnered in the heart, and will be forever sustained by the arms of the patriots of '96.

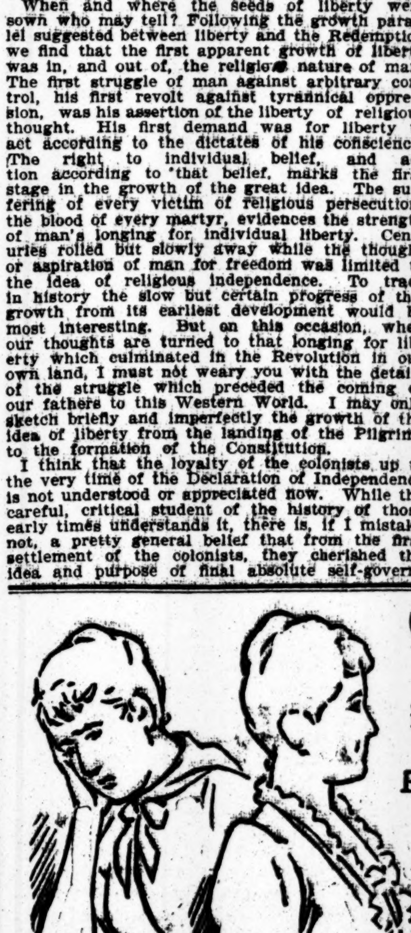
It was long after midnight, and most of the ladies had left the gallery and gone home, when the proceedings were brought to a conclusion with three cheers for the Sons of the American Revolution and three more for the Chairman of the evening.

Changes in the Town of Millbrook.

Millbrook, a young, thriving town in central Dutchess County, has just voted almost unanimously to become an incorporated village. Its officers, elected by the legal voters within a territory of one and three-quarter square miles, will consist of a President, three Trustees, and several [illegible] officers. Under this new corporation the "Thorne Memorial," [illegible] will now become a public building, [illegible] the management of a board of school trustees. This building was erected a year ago by the children of the late Jonathan Thorne of this city for the promotion of educational interests, comprising a graded public school, a library, and a commodious auditorium.

Said the Cartridges Were Blank.

CORONA, L. I., Jan. 3.—Julius Schmidt, fifteen years old, shot himself dead in Locust Avenue this afternoon. He was walking along carrying a pistol, when a friend told him to be careful. The boy answered that there were only blank cartridges in the pistol. [illegible] turned away [illegible] again [illegible]. It is [illegible] accidental.



Oh! What a difference in the evening—when a woman has cleaned house all day with Pearline, instead of the old-fashioned way. It's so much easier. There isn't anything anywhere about the house (that you'd take water to) but Pearline can save you time and work on it. Saves that wearing rubbing on your paint and wood work, too. And what a difference to every one in the house when the cleaning is done quickly and easily and without any fuming and fretting! You men ought to get together and insist on Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

TO EXAMINE ENROLLMENT

Republican Committee Will Rapidly Advance Its Work.

WHAT WILLIAM BROOKFIELD SAYS

He Describes the Movement to Correct Abuses in His Own Party—Edward Lauterbach Talks in a Facetious Vein.

The work of investigating the recent bogus Republican enrollment is being hurried forward under the direction of the Sub-Committee on Investigation, appointed at the conference Thursday night at the Windsor Hotel. This sub-committee met in the office of Paul D. Cravath, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and began its duties.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the County Committee, was called by telephone and asked to furnish the sub-committee with the enrollment lists.

Mr. Lauterbach replied that full access could be had to the lists, and that he would notify the Secretary at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street to that effect.

In addition to the sub-committees appointed at Thursday night's meeting another sub-committee has been added for the purpose of acting on the petitions for a re-enrollment that are being received from many of the election districts. Paul D. Cravath is Chairman of this committee.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Temporary Executive Committee, called on the Mayor yesterday, and there was a story about that the Mayor gave him a check for the Finance Committee fund. The Executive Committee will meet again at the Windsor Hotel Monday night. The first installment of the report of the Sub-Committee on Investigation may be expected next week.

It was said yesterday that the purpose is to deal with both factions alike, and where wrong has been done by either to so report and show no favors. William Brookfield said yesterday: "What we want is honest politics."

"What are the present purposes of this movement?" Mr. Brookfield was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"There is a disposition in some quarters to characterize the movement as a merely personal warfare, but that is not true of it now, nor has it been true at any time. It goes far beyond that. It is an attempt to correct abuses that have demoralized and degraded the Republican organization of this county until it has lost the confidence and respect of all who believe in ordinary decency."

"The men who are making this contest for what is right in politics are not factional bolters or traitors. They are Republicans who believe in regularity, organization, majority rule, and leadership.

"There are among them men who have held high places in the Republican councils of the State and that have not changed their views, and they stand for the same sort of Republicanism now as they did then. It is true, however, that they have been and are now unwilling to approve of dishonest methods in order that any man or set of men may control the county organization for selfish personal interests. Most of them ask for nothing and want nothing but the privilege of helping the Republican Party win victories. Coupled with this is the desire for an organization in which self-respecting men can stay and work without feeling themselves humiliated.

"They feel that it is of little consequence who go as delegates to conventions provided they are fairly chosen, or who is Chairman of a committee if he be honest and capable. They do not believe in an organization the basis of which is fraud, no matter who commits it. And they will not submit to any so-called majority rule where dishonesty becomes necessary to obtain it.

"No one denies that the present enrollment is fraudulent, and that the conventions called under it have been the most disgraceful ever held in the city.

"An organization formed upon so glaring a fraud has no title to an existence, and no one will owe allegiance to it. If the men who have secured control by unfair means insist upon retaining it, nothing is left but to resist, and oppose it to the end.

"I believe there are those who will undertake the work and refuse to listen to all appeals for the sake of regularity where regularity has no place. Already the old warning is sounded—'Dissensions may defeat us.' But it falls this time upon deafened ears. If the Republican Party stands for or consents to approve of the low, debauching, and absolutely dishonest methods adopted in this county during the past year, it deserves to be beaten.

"I have been something of an observer of political events in this city for some time, and never within my recollection has Republican politics been upon as low a plane as now. Those of us who have been taught to look upon Tammany's methods as something to be abhorred must now, in all fairness, remain speechless until we get our own organization where it stands at least for cleanliness. Surely it is not much to ask that the present enrollment of the Republican organization be purged of fraud under the direction of men who are in no way responsible for the present bogus roll. If that were done properly and fairly, and the will of the majority thus ascertained, dissenters might then with some degree of propriety be called bolters, but not now."

"What effect will this movement have on the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidential nomination?"

"I do not think that it will have any bearing on that question. I fail to see why there should be any struggle for the control of the delegates from this State, inasmuch as the whole State is now pledged to Gov. Morton's candidacy."

Edward Lauterbach was facetious last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about the temporary Executive Committee.

"Well," he said, "I am glad that John Sabine Smith has got a place at last. I am also glad that the Union League Club people are going to have a Finance Committee to aid some Republicans, at any rate. I did not hear of any such committee in the last campaign, nor did I see a cent of their money."

COLONIAL DAMES' RECEPTION

MRS. HOYT'S PAPER ON FRANCIS LEWIS.

Heroism of Mrs. Lewis When Her Home Was Attacked by Royalists—Paper by Mrs. Townsend.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York held their second monthly meeting for the season yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, 20 Washington Square North.

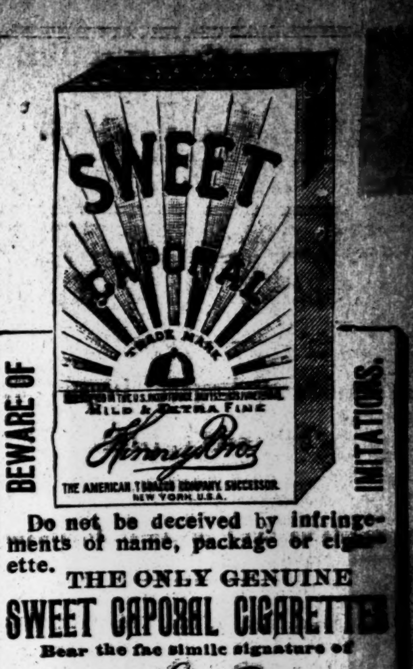
The meeting was one of particular interest, and about sixty Colonial Dames were in attendance.

Mrs. Hoyt read an interesting paper about her ancestor Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of the most interesting parts of her narrative was an account of the heroic conduct of Mrs. Lewis when her home was attacked by royalists. Mrs. Lewis showed the most marvelous heroism in facing the bullets of the enemy. She suffered personal violence from the soldiers, who even tore the gold buckles from her shoes. She was taken prisoner, and was incarcerated in New-York. She suffered greatly from insufficient clothing and food, and from ill treatment. Her sufferings were somewhat relieved by an old slave, but she eventually died from the effects of the hardships she underwent.

Mrs. Howard Townsend, who is not only President of the State Society, but of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and greatly esteemed by the entire organization, read a paper upon the work of the State Society. She spoke particularly of the valuable work the society is doing in Albany in collecting old wills and deeds.

The yearbook of the society, which contains the records of all the men of note from whom the members of the Colonial Dames are descended, will soon be published. The work has been under the supervision of Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, who has edited it most carefully, verifying all records sent in and calling upon the members in every case when necessary to correct the slightest errors. The work will be of much historic value.

Refreshments were served yesterday, as is the custom at the meetings of the society. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Howard Townsend; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Robert E. Livingston and Mrs. William Rhinelander; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Benjamin Church; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Katherine E. Trumbull; Treasurer—Miss M. D. Bleecker Miller; Managers—Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Bayard Smith, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Kate Prine, and Miss Annie Nicoll.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Bear the fac simile signature of Kinney Bros. on the package and on each cigarette. TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

LOUISE & CO.,

MILLINERS.

Clearance Sale

OF FINE IMPORTED MODELS.

294 FIFTH AV.

SMITH IDEA DID NOT CARRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOOD FOR SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

Report of Intention to Try to Dominate the Meeting with Money Cost of War Resented.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce were displeased yesterday that some of the newspapers, in comments on Thursday's meeting, sought to convey the impression that the action of the Chamber carried with it even an implied exception to the President's course in the Venezuelan dispute.

The committee which drew up the report on the subject and which framed the resolution appealing for arbitration felt specially mortified that any small partisan purpose should have so misrepresented the plain facts. It had been hoped that partisanship might have been sunk in the reports of the meeting as completely as the Chamber had put it aside.

The committee was consoled, however, by the reflection that the wide interest in the meeting would lead readers to judge for themselves of the spirit that actuated it, by what was said and done rather than by emanations based on misunderstanding or intentional perversion.

When the committee began work on the Venezuela matter, appreciating the importance of the subject and bearing in mind the record of loyalty to the Government from which the Chamber has never deviated, it was decided to invite the aid of men on whose guidance merchants would rely. Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Depew were asked to assist the committee. The report represented the judgment of the members as to the manner in which the subject should be presented.

Reports of the intention of Charles Stewart Smith to try to dominate the meeting with the commercial idea of the money cost of war had roused such resentment among members that many of them went to the meeting determined to throw all their force and influence against the Smith policy. Had that policy become assertive, the meeting would have been anything but pacific. A. Foster Higgins, one of the speakers, declared in his remarks that he had gone to the meeting prepared for spirited championship of the President. The report of the committee and Mr. Schurz's speech met Mr. Higgins's views so well that his speech was one of the most earnest in commending them. He spoke for those who, like himself, had overrated the Smith influence.

Mr. Higgins's view of the report and resolution was plainly the view of the majority. Dissent was expressed, indeed, only by C. S. and G. Waldo Smith on one side and on the other by President Moore of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, who held that the Chamber ought to fall in behind the President at once and leave argument for another time. The declarations of the report in favor of peace with honor, the resolution calling for arbitration, Mr. Schurz's patriotic speech and his resolutions defining a method for arbitration were most enthusiastically approved. By such approval members of the Chamber considered not only that they were sustaining the President, but were placing their association firmly behind him by assuming the position from which he advanced only after England had declined arbitration.

The meeting passed over C. S. Smith and his namesake ally almost contemptuously. Those who thought the Smith scheme worth a word yesterday confined their comments to an expression of wonder that such a man ever was supposed to be influential and to confident prediction that the exhibition he had hoped to make of the Chamber had ended his usefulness in any public capacity. The only business address which the directory gives Mr. Smith is that of a cemetery company, of which he is Treasurer. His critics remarked yesterday that this occupation seemed peculiarly suitable to the exclusive exercise of his talents hereafter.

IN HONOR OF JUSTICE PECKHAM

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont Give a Dinner to Welcome Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave an elegant dinner to-night, in honor of the new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Peckham. The other guests were the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Senator Hill, Mrs. [illegible], and Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson.

The table was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses, as were also the two large drawing rooms. Vases of these roses decked the mantels and tables. After 10 o'clock a company of over a hundred guests of the Secretary of Mrs. Lamont, personal friends in judicial, legal, and resident circles came in to meet Justice and Mrs. Peckham. All the Cabinet and Supreme Court families were present, with the Judges of the district courts, and two or three dozen of the leading lawyers, with their wives. The occasion was a delightful one, and accorded the new Justice and his wife a cordial welcome to the official circle of the Capitol. Senator and Mrs. Murphy were among the guests.

Senator and Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. [illegible] and Capt. and Mrs. Rodgers gave dinners to-night.

Mrs. Hobson gave a largely attended tea this afternoon to meet her niece, Miss Wharton of Boston, who is her guest.

The Assembly ball will be given Monday, Feb. 17, at the Arlington. Judge John Davis is the President of the Assembly.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. [illegible]
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MAN IN YUCATAN CAVERNS.

THE HILL CAVES OF YUCATAN. A Search for Evidence of Man's Antiquity in the Caverns of Central America. Being an Account of the Corwith Expedition, &c. By Henry C. Mercer. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

The discovery of ruined cities in Yucatan, and the fabulous stories of others. said to be within the almost impenetrable forests of that small portion of Central America, led to the formation of the Corwith expedition of the Department of Archaeology and Palaeontology of the University of Pennsylvania; to discover, if possible, whether man existed on the peninsular prior to the builders of its cities.

But for the intelligent generosity of John White Corwith the expedition might not have been undertaken. It was he who made it possible; and it was his aid that enabled Prof. Mercer to discover that which he has interestingly set forth in this volume, in which, from his discoveries, he infers that the cave dwellers whose remains and implements were discovered by his party were coexistent with the race whose dwellings above ground have always excited wonder and speculation.

Search has been made for prehistoric man pretty much all over the world, and archaeologists have filled museums with their results, through searching mounds, ruins, village sites, and quarries. Our own caves have been made to give up new and valuable evidence, and so, building upon cave-discoveries, and without an intent seriously to consider new discoveries among the known ruins of Yucatan, the Corwith expedition took its way to a new field for operations. It aimed to discover an indication of the evolution that led from the most primitive dwellings to the ruins that indicate a certain civilization.

Remains of men, pottery, animal bones, &c., were found at various depths in the cave floors, but all the culture layers from which they were taken were geologically recent, and Prof. Mercer concludes that nothing found refers to a race or state of culture different from that represented by the relics discovered at the ruins, and yet he is willing to admit that earlier culture layers may be discovered that will upset his inference.

From his discoveries he concludes that no earlier inhabitant had preceded the builders of the ruined cities of Yucatan; that the people revealed in the caves had reached the country in geologically recent times, and that these people, substantially the ancestors of the present Maya Indians, had not developed their culture in Yucatan, but had taken it with them from somewhere else.

The unearthing of such a great variety of pottery (an important guide) everywhere, generally similar in make, texture, and polish to the specimens in collections from the ruins, and to find similar carvings and other things above and beneath the surface, he considers shows reasonably that the cave visitor was identical with the Maya Indian, who had built Chichenitza, Labna, and Uxmal. Further argument that the latter must have visited the caves to get water he considers hardly necessary, and is unable to refer the subterranean refuse to any one else. He says:

> "Without venturing to weigh probabilities as to how long it would have taken a people reaching Yucatan in a rude state to develop the art of pottery on the spot, suffice it to repeat that no evidence of such development, whether of long or short duration, appeared in our trenches."
>
> "Pottery grew rarer or disappeared altogether toward the bottom of the ash films, yet there was no marked sign of evolution in the ware. The first immigrant, though coming lightly equipped with earthen vessels, must have already possessed the secret of the craft. We found no palaeolithic man, but a builder of cities, inferably the superior of most North American tribes, when he appeared upon the scene."

The volume contains handsomely executed cuts of the various relics that were discovered, and tables, in which are classified the remains of all animal life that was dug from beneath the cave floors.

Cuts of many of the caves are also included in the work, and, as most of them are longitudinal pictures, a full knowledge of the interior appearance of the caves is readily obtained.

The map of Yucatan, which accompanies the report, enables the reader to trace the route followed by the expedition, and to locate the caves in which discoveries were sought, and also to perceive where the already discovered ancient cities were built. It is a most valuable adjunct to the book. The present inhabitants of Yucatan are graphically described, and their daily life is pleasingly shown by photographs and chatty sketches of their every-day doings. The narrative of the expedition is of much interest to those who desire to know of early races, even though they may have no particular desire to go back to glacial man.

PAPERS IN A COLONIAL CONTEST.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GRANTS. Transcripts of the Charters of Townships and Minor Grants of Land, Made by the Provincial Government of New-Hampshire, Within the Present Boundaries of the State of Vermont. Vol. XXVI. of New-Hampshire State Papers. Edited by Albert Stillman Batchellor. 8vo. Concord, N. H.: Edward N. Pearson, Public Printer.

The State of New-Hampshire is giving a great deal of attention to the collection and publication of its early records. It has established the office of "Editor of State Papers" and has installed in that office a person admirably qualified for the performance of its duties. Under Mr. Batchellor's direction a number of volumes of interesting and valuable State papers have been published in the last few years, and an intelligent plan has been devised, according to which within a reasonable time the compilation of the New-Hampshire Colonial records will be completed.

This volume relates to the territory now included in Vermont, which originally was a portion of the New-Hampshire grant, and, as a matter of course, has a good deal in it which touches on the controversy between the Colonial Governments of New-Hampshire and New-York over the boundary line between the two colonies. The controversy arose in the time when Benning Wentworth as Governor of New-Hampshire, entered on the business of disposing of the lands in question. In a period beginning in 1749 and ending in 1764 Wentworth issued 129 township charters and six individual grants, and the grantees proceeded to settle in the region, which before had been a wilderness. The settlement was well along before Gov. Clinton of New-York, reviving a claim which the New-Hampshire Governor supposed had been abandoned, questioned the titles of the settlers. An appeal was taken to the Crown, and the result was a decision in favor of the New-York colony. One effect of this decision was to inaugurate a scheme in New-York of regranting the same tracts which had been designated in the grants from the Governor of New-Hampshire. This scheme was adhered to until George III., moved by a petition from the New-Hampshire grantees, issued this decree:

> His Majesty, taking said report into consideration, was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council to approve thereof, and doth hereby strictly charge, require and command that the Governor, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Province of New-York for the time being, do not (upon pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure) presume to make any grant whatever of any part of the lands described in the said report, until his Majesty's further pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

No modification of this order ever was made by royal authority. It did not, however, give the New-Hampshire settlers full relief. Demands were made on them to abandon their lands or repurchase from New-York. Mr. Batchellor tells us that the most of them gave up their homes and moved away. But there were those who adopted the policy of resistance, and clung to their properties. They eventually came into undisturbed possession of their lands and improvements. No doubt the breaking out of the Revolutionary War was in their favor. There is no knowing what the Crown would have done with respect to their possessions if it had taken another look at the matter which was the subject of the decree of 1767. It is a satisfaction to know that at least a few of the New-Hampshire settlers triumphed over the dog-in-the-manger policy of the New-York colony.

thin baby

To be thin, for a baby, is to be deprived of its natural ease; to suffer a little; to wear a sad, pinched face; to live on the edge of sickness; to grow imperfectly; and to lose the power of resisting disease.

A thin baby bears, as it can, its little burden of discontent, and is never safe.

When a baby is thin it needs more fat than it gets from its food. It is starved, fat starved.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat it can have.

Half of Scott's Emulsion is taken by babies!

A DRAMATIC STORY

A SAVAGE OF CIVILIZATION. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwyn Tait & Son. $1.

The anonymous author of this romance takes for theme a passage of Macaulay, where he warns us that the future destroyers of governments will come not from without, as the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged Rome, but from those Huns and Vandals that have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

The hero of the romance is supposably the bastard son of the rich manufacturer, Robert Laford, who is the owner of certain mills. Robert, who is a workingman, discovers by an accident the origin of his birth. He has loved his mother; but now his love is turned to hate. He has been good to her, has supported her; but now he leaves her, indifferent as to what may become of her.

Thus embittered, Robert goes to New-Manchester, and finds employment in a mill there. It is in New-Manchester that his father lives, and here Laford reigns supreme. Robert is suspected of instigating strikes—of being a dangerous personage, and Laford has him watched by detectives. There are French, Italian, German, Russian Anarchists in the manufacturing town, and Robert joins them. There is a conflict brought on, and a recourse to arms. Some of the incidents follow the dreadful labor troubles which have occurred in various parts of the country. Finally Robert is killed. The story shows dramatic force, and the incidents are strongly presented.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Joseph Jacobs, the antiquarian, will publish, through Macmillan & Co., a volume with the title, "Jewish Ideals and Other Essays." Among the topics discussed are these: The Jewish diffusion of folk-tales, the London Jewry, Mordecai of "Daniel Deronda" as a typical Jew, Browning's theology from the Jewish point of view, the solution of the "Jewish Question," the legends concerned with little St. Hugh of Lincoln, and the poet Jehuda Halevi.

—In their Library of Economics and Politics, the Messrs. Crowell are soon to bring out "Proportional Representation," by Prof. John R. Commons of Syracuse University, and "The Internal Revenue System of the United States," by Dr. Frederic C. Howe of Cleveland.

—Macmillan & Co. announces as in press "Alternating Currents and Alternating Current Machinery," by Dugald C. Jackson, Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of Wisconsin. Many diagrams are given.

—The new poster issued by The Century Company is one of those for which prizes were awarded in The Century contest in Paris. Three prizes, of 1,000f., 750f., and 500f. each, were offered for posters representing Napoleon at some stage in his career between Austerlitz and Waterloo. Twenty-two designs were submitted to the judges, Messrs. Gérôme, Detaille, and Vibert, who unanimously awarded the first prize to Lucien Metivet, who designed the poster now issued. The plates for it were made in Paris under the artist's supervision.

—Mr. Antonio Gallenga, whose death took place last month in England, was well known through his works in the United States. During the last fifteen years of Delane's editorship of The London Times he was a leader writer and correspondent. In his early days he came to New-York, and, it is believed, gave lessons in Italian. The subjects he generally treated had to do with European politics, and more particularly Italian. He was the author of a highly interesting autobiography, in which are found glimpses of his life in this country. Gallenga was a Piedmontese, but had become a thorough Englishman in his views, and was at times rather prejudiced against France.

—Who may be Mr. Albert D. Vandam, the author of "An Englishman in Paris"? The Athenaeum wants to know. In the last Fortnightly there was a lively article by Mr. Vandam, in which conditions at Tours on a certain day, Oct. 27, 1870, are minutely described. There happens to be an Academician of to-day, M. Ludovic Halévy, who, in 1870 visited Tours, and afterward wrote up his impressions in a volume which he called "L'Invasion." This work was highly popular, its twenty-first edition having appeared some years ago. In the December Fortnightly, Mr. Vandam writes, under the date of Oct. 26, 1870, about a very sensitive man, who, at the hotel dinner table, "each time the name of Gambetta was mentioned * * * rose to a semi-upright position." In Mr. Halévy's "L'Invasion," under the date of November, 1870, he writes absolutely the same words about a man who could not stand the mention of Gambetta's name: "Chaque fois qu'il entend le nom de Gambetta il fait un petit soubresaut sur sa chaise." Certain newspapers are described as having been found by Mr. Vandam in the Café Royal "odious to the reactionary party." Mr. Halévy, a month or more afterward, sees precisely the same newspapers and makes the identical comment. Mr. Vandam quotes a story to be found in one of these journals, a cock-and-bull yarn about Garibaldi's marching on to Berlin, as having been printed on Oct. 27. Mr. Halévy quotes the exact passage in the papers of a month later about Garibaldi, "Il marche sur Berlin." Either Mr. Vandam is Mr. Halévy's double, or "An Englishman in Paris has helped himself quite liberally to "L'Invasion," and without credit.

—Prof. Thomas B. Lindsay's compilation, "The Lives of Cornelius Nepos, with Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary," is one of the best of recent Latin text books. The text has been thoroughly revised for this edition, with Fleckeisen's revision of Halm's text as a basis, and, with due consideration of the literature of 1882-95. The method that has been employed is a good one, and the rewritten notes add much in value to this edition. The book has been substantially issued by the American Book Company.

—Archaeologists will find ample opportunity for study in Mr. Arthur J. Evans's "Cretan Pictographs and Pre-Phoenician Script." This handsome volume, with many curious illustrations, some colored, is published by the Messrs. Putnam. As keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Mr. Evans's acquaintance with the subject is of the best. In this work the author shows the enormous antiquity of pictographs in Greece and whence first came the formation of an alphabet. Here may be seen traces of letters that must date long before the time of the Phoenicians.

BRIDGE COMMISSION ENJOINED

LAWYER HOYE DELAYING START OF NEW EAST RIVER STRUCTURE.

William Gordon Stops the Purchase of Franchise and Property for Which the Contract Had Been Made.

The good people of Brooklyn, who have long desired the construction of another bridge over the East River to give them additional facilities for coming to this city, will not regard with especial gratification the steps taken by Stephen M. Hoye, a Brooklyn lawyer, to delay the work of the commission for the construction of the new East River Bridge by injunction proceedings.

As the representative of William Gordon, who sues as a resident and taxpayer of Brooklyn, the lawyer obtained from Judge Clement of the Supreme Court yesterday a temporary injunction, restraining the Bridge Commissioners and the Controllers of this city and Brooklyn from carrying out the agreement and contract for the purchase of the property and franchise of the East River Bridge Company, which had been made between the present Commissioners and the representatives of the bridge company, and which had been approved by Mayor Strong of this city, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Controller Fitch of this city, and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn.

The sum agreed upon for the old franchise was $200,000. On behalf of the plaintiff in the injunction proceedings, it is alleged that this franchise was worthless, as it had ceased to exist, and that in any event it could have been acquired by the Commissioners by condemnation proceedings at small cost.

The facts are, however, that before the agreement and contract, which it is now sought to set aside, were drawn up, the whole subject was examined with great care by W. G. Choate, counsel for the Commissioners, and it was by his advice that the negotiations were entered into with the representatives of the old East River Bridge Company, which resulted in the purchase of the franchise, which was regarded as best calculated to facilitate the construction of the new bridge.

The injunction papers were served on the Commissioners after they had adjourned yesterday. Lawyer Hoye, though a resident of Brooklyn, had evidently not realized that there had been a recent change in the head of the municipality of which he was a member, and he was rather nonplussed when his attention was called to the fact that, according to the papers, Charles A. Schieren was still Mayor of Brooklyn. Mayor Wurster, who sat with the commission for the first time yesterday, called the lawyer's attention to his mistake.

Notwithstanding this error, which will have to be amended in the subsequent proceedings, the Commissioners formally accepted service and referred the papers to their counsel to take the necessary steps to have the injunction vacated as speedily as possible. The order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent is returnable before Justice Clement Tuesday.

Commissioner Thurber said that these legal proceedings would tend to cause some delay, but he hoped that they would not give rise to a long-drawn-out litigation.

At the meeting of the commission, at which all the members, including Mayors Strong and Wurster, were present, Secretary Thurber reported that the agreement and contract between the commission and the East River Bridge Company had been executed by both parties, and the property and papers of the bridge company had been turned over to the commision.

The Executive Committee was instructed to take the necessary steps to obtain the approval of the Secretary of War of the plans for the proposed bridge.

Restored to the Police Force.

The Police Commissioners restored to duty yesterday ex-Roundsman Michael Downs and Patrolman Kenny and Larkin, who have been under suspension for nearly two years. They were indicted for blackmailing push-cart peddlers, but the indictments were recently dismissed.

A resolution was also adopted restoring to duty all members of the force who have been under suspension and indictment in whose cases the indictments have been dismissed, provided no charges are pending against them.

Cottolene

Cooks

Should remember to use only *two-thirds* as much Cottolene as they formerly used of lard or butter. With two-thirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter. When Cottolene is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the Cottolene is ready. Never let Cottolene get hot enough to smoke.

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS: The frying pan should be cold when the Cottolene is put in. Cottolene heats to the cooking point sooner than lard. It never sputters when hot.

The Cottolene trade-marks are "Cottolene" and a *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.*

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Try it for just one wash. Ivory Soap costs a little more, but it takes less to do the work, and how much whiter clothes are when they have been washed with it.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

RAPID TRANSIT INQUIRIES

REPORT MADE BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Chief Engineer Parsons on the Crossing of the Harlem River—Objections to the Present Plans.

The Special Rapid Transit Commission appointed by the Supreme Court to determine whether a rapid-transit railway ought to be built in accordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Board, met yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway.

The session yesterday was devoted to the hearing of the protests of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association, the members of which are opposed to the proposed railway passing through Park Avenue, between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River.

Ezra A. Tuttle and James C. Bushby, counsel for the Park Avenue Property Owners' Protective Association, were on hand. Commissioners Frederic R Coudert, G. Sherman, and W. H. Geishenen also were present.

Chief Engineer William B. Parsons took the stand and was examined by Mr. Tuttle, who stated in advance that the organization which he represented was opposed to the railway passing along Park Avenue, between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River. He said that the property owners along Park Avenue had suffered greatly by a decrease in value, owing to the erection of the Harlem Railroad through the avenue.

"Would it not be possible to tunnel the Harlem River?" asked Mr. Tuttle.

"It would be possible from an engineering point of view, but it would be very expensive, and very difficult," replied Mr. Parsons.

Asked why Park Avenue had been chosen for the route of the rapid transit railroad, Mr. Parsons said that Park Avenue was selected because it seemed to be the route which would best accommodate the traveling public.

"Could not Madison Avenue have been selected?"

"No, Sir, it could not, as it is protected by law," said Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Tuttle here said that the estimated cost of acquiring abutting property along Park Avenue was $3,000,000, and that would have to be added to the cost of building the line.

In the opinion of Mr. Parsons it might be equally as well to build the road through the centre of the block, between Madison and Park Avenues, provided that there was no delay in acquiring property rights.

Engineer Parsons also said that there was another objection to tunneling, and that was that there was a rise on the north side of the Harlem River, and that after the tunnel had passed under the river it would be very far beneath the surface. The character of the soil, Mr. Parsons said, was also an objection to tunneling from Ninety-eighth Street up to and under the Harlem River. It would be possible to use caissons in constructing the tunnel, but this would increase the cost.

"Did you take into consideration in your estimate of the cost of the railroad the sums to be paid for property damages if the elevated structure is placed on Park Avenue?"

"To a certain extent I have," replied Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons then described in minute detail the plans of the proposed railroad between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River.

At this juncture the commission adjourned until Monday afternoon.

FLUSHING'S GREAT SOCIAL EVENT

The Annual Assembly in the Local Opera House—Those Who Attended.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 3.—Flushing's great annual social event, known as the Assembly, was held this evening in the Opera House, which was tastefully decorated. The patronesses were: Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Vernon S. Mann, Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, Mrs. E. V. W. Rossiter, Mrs. John W. Weed, Mrs. William P. Willis, Mrs. L. M. Franklin, Mrs. Augustus N. Talbot.

The guests were from Flushing, New-York, and Brooklyn. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walder, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Eglee, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lever, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hartshorne, Mrs. J. H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smedberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. L. Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. White.

The Misses Charlotte Embree, Ethel Talbot, Annie Talbot, Mazie Wright, Elizabeth Whipple, Daisy Jackson, Carrie Bogert, Sadie Leavitt, Elizabeth Mitchell, Daisy Martin, Carrie Leverich, Janet Wilmerding, Olga Howells, Eliza Richmond, Zelia Hicks, Oda Slade, Madge Crosby, Lily Bell, Eleanor Brigham, Mamie Whittaker, Katie Swift, Mary Lever, Madeline Richmond, Mary Travis, Louisa Drake, L. Rhinehart, Emily Hicks, Kate Franklin, and the Misses Barstow, MacDonald, Mitchell, Willetts, Kountz, Leet, Richmond, Clark, Gamble, Bunting, Lee, Hunter, Hopkins, Stratton, Murray, Johnson, Thorne, Lane, Newton, Stout, Dimmock, and Theobald.

Messrs. Richmond Weed, F. J. J. De Raines, Lewis Franklin, Robert Jacob, William Haviland, Arthur Travers, J. H. Quinlan, Wade Beebe, Walden Whipple, Charles Titus, Dorsey Murray, T. H. Pell, William Willis, Edward Lownes, Elbert Wilmerding, Craig Colgate, Charnley Murray, Rougier Thorne, Murray Crosby, the Rev. H. D. Waller, Laurence Elliman, Frederick Storm, L. C. Kneeland, Frederick Smart, J. T. Lefferts, H. D. Bowers, Julian Smedberg, Theodore Bogert, C. E. Post, Herbert Peck, Henry Bell, Arthur Wood, Leigh Sypper, T. W. Lee, R. E. Hicks, J. H. Hornor, Jr., J. N. Winslow, and Messrs. Fairchild, Graham, and Lieuts. Ladue, Johnson, Baden, and Howell of Willet's Point.

After the dancing, a collation was served. The music was furnished by Prof. Geismann of New-York.

Meeting of St. Paul Alumni.

A general reunion of the alumni of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., is to be held this evening at 17 West Forty-third Street. It is interesting as being the first meeting of this character to which all alumni are invited that has ever been held in this city, and a large attendance is expected. Mr. Francis H. Appleton of Boston, the President of the Alumni Association, will preside.

The members of the committee with Mr. Appleton are Copley Amory, Louis F. Bishop, James W. Cooke, Henry E. Drayton, Samuel H. Hoppin, Lawrence Jacob, Robert W. Johnson, W. Strother Jones, Hoffman Miller, Charles J. Nourse, Holbrook Fitz John Porter, Lawrason Riggs, and Douglas Robinson.

Shot Two Girls and Himself.

MORELEND, Ky., Jan. 3.—Yesterday three girls, named Walter, aged four, six, and eight, respectively, were playing in the room of their father's house at Milledgeville with a boy of about the same age. He found a pistol, and shot one girl through the hips, another through the abdomen, and then shot himself through the head. The girls will die, and the boy is in a critical condition.

FIXING UP THE COMMITTEES

Mr. Platt, Speaker Fish, and Others Busy—Lieutenant Governor Saxton Inclined to be Wayward.

Thomas C. Platt was hard at work last night fixing up the details of the Senate and Assembly committees.

He was closeted with Speaker Fish, Edward Lauterbach, Charles W. Hackett, Senator Ellsworth, the leader of the Senate, and some said Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

Senator John Raines, William Barnes, Jr., the Republican State Committeeman from Albany, and a few other statesmen, spent the evening in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but they were not in the conference.

The big business on hand in Mr. Platt's little caucus was the final selection of the Senate committees and the Assembly committees.

Minor matters regarding the organization of the Legislature for business were also under consideration. There was also said to have been some talk about important legislation, but there will be more of that later.

Mr. Platt has not been having altogether smooth sailing with his Senate committees. Lieut. Gov. Saxton has not been as yielding to his wishes as he might have been.

The threat to take the naming of the Senate committees away from him under the pretext that the President pro tem. should exercise the power, under a resolution of the Platt Senators, did not avail to compel him to follow the advice of Mr. Platt in all the selections.

At times recently there has been danger of an open rupture between Mr. Saxton and Mr. Platt. Mr. Saxton declared that if any effort was made to abridge his rights and prerogatives the matter would have to be fought out upon the floor of the Senate.

When the Lieutenant Governor came to this city this week he went to see Chauncey M. Depew, and it is said that Mr. Depew has been restoring peace.

It is known that the Lieutenant Governor has absolutely refused to carry out Mr. Platt's wishes in refernce to some of the selections. Mr. Platt, it was said yesterday, has been compelled to back down in these instances.

In one case Mr. Platt was anxious to keep Senator Ford of this city, who is an anti-Platt man, off the Cities Committee. It was said last night that Mr. Saxton was insisting that Mr. Ford should go upon the Cities Committee. There are many other points of difference between Mr. Platt and Mr. Saxton.

Edward Lauterbach said last night in his innocent way that nothing in particular was done at the meeting. He said Lieut. Gov. Saxton was not present when he called on Mr. Platt.

WILL NOT TRUST TO MR. PLATT

Gov. Morton Will Supervise the Direction of His Campaign for the Presidential Nomination.

Gov. Morton will not leave the direction of his campaign for the Presidential nomination in the hands of Thomas C. Platt. He will supervise that business himself. He is in the contest now "for keeps," and he is going to take no risks.

Some of the Republican magnates have already found that they cannot make a cat's-paw of the Governor in this matter. Booming him so as to use him for a cover to make deals with other candidates will not succeed.

Gov. Morton, it is understood on very good authority, made himself clear on this subject at the dinner in this city last Monday night at which T. C. Platt, Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, and Chauncey M. Depew were present.

One of the stipulations that Gov. Morton made before he agreed to allow the gentlemen to announce him as a Presidential candidate was that the delegation from this State should vote for him in the convention until released by Gov. Morton himself, and by no one else.

The Governor evidently does not want Mr. Platt to deliver the delegation to some other candidate when it suits his convenience. Expert politicians regard this as a very wise precaution.

Gov. Morton does not want to appear in the rôle of the usual "favorite son." To his friends he has said:

"I do not want any complimentary business about this matter," meaning thereby that he does not want New-York's delegation to go to St. Louis and, after casting a few complimentary ballots for him, swing over to some other Presidential aspirant.

There is a widely credited story in circulation that the politicians of the Platt stripe have discovered that the Governor has placed them in a position where they must play fair and avoid entangling alliances.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JANUARY

CONTAINS

WAR AND ITS MODERN INSTRUMENTS.

Speed in American War-Ships, Wm. S. Aldrich, *Professor Mechanical Engineering, W. Va. University.*

The Test and Value of Speed in War-Ships, - Admiral P. H. Colomb, R.N.

Naval Warfare Under Modern Conditions, Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.

Influence of the Air-Ship on War, Lieut. J. K. Cree, U. S. A.

How Congress Votes Money—A Rejoinder to the Clerk of the House of Commons, EX-SPEAKER CRISP

Foreign Missions in the Light of Fact, THE REV. JUDSON SMITH, D.D., *Foreign Secretary A. B. C. F. M.*

The Philosophy of the Mexican Revolutions, - THE MEXICAN MINISTER

The Future Life BY MR. GLADSTONE

This is the first in a series of articles by Mr. Gladstone on this subject, which will run through the first five numbers of the year.

The Crisis in the East, - KARL BLIND

Resources of Central America, THE BRITISH MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA

A Study in Husbands.

By Marion Harland, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Elizabeth Bisland.

How to Avoid War, - A BUSINESS MAN

Canada as a Hostage, - E. W. THOMSON

And other articles.

No. 3 East 14th St., NEW YORK.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figuerdo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Queseda, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

THE SENATE'S BOND BILL

Expected that the Silver Men Will Have It Ready Monday.

JONES OF ARKANSAS FRAMING IT

Republicans of the Finance Committee Talk About Tariff—Expect Their Party to Support the House Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Finance Committee of the Senate met this morning, but, after a short conference between the Republicans and Democrats, found it could accomplish nothing and adjourned until next Monday. The silver men were not ready to submit their Silver bill, but said they hoped to be able to do so at the next meeting.

The silver men held a conference before the meeting of the full committee and discussed the measure prepared by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, along the lines indicated in these dispatches last night. No changes in the material portions were suggested, but there were some slight modifications of the language. Another conference of the silver men will be held before the bill will be laid before the full committee.

The Republican members of the Finance Committee discussed the Tariff bill this morning, and endeavored to devise a way by which the measure might pass the Senate. The bill, as it passed the House, is found to be lacking in some essentials, and this deficiency will be corrected before the report is made to the Senate. There will be, however, no change likely to open the doors to general amendment in the Senate.

Under the House bill the tariff on agricultural products is increased by 15 per cent., in common with the rest of the bill, but the Senate committee appears to think that the increase should be 20 per cent., and like increases may be made on one or two other schedules. Any increases, however, will be made on the basis of a general percentage, and under no circumstances will special items be selected for special rates.

Members of the committee have been discussing the situation with their Republican colleagues, and, while no plan of action has been agreed upon, it is probable that when the question shall come up in the Senate all the Republicans, without exception, will vote solidly against all amendments that may be offered, whatever be their character.

Both the Tariff and Bond bills in all probability will be reported to the Senate at the same time, but the latter will be taken up for consideration first.

GOLD ENGAGED FOR EXPORT.

Will Be Offset by Imports Next Week—Applications for Bonds.

In the absence of definite news from Washington regarding the new bonds the financial community was diverted yesterday by the gold movement. Lazard Frères engaged $1,000,000 in assay bars. It will be shipped to-day, together with $500,000 withheld by that firm last week. The departure of this $1,500,000 will be offset by the arrival next week of $1,000,000 for Speyer & Co. and $500,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

It was believed down town that the bills sold by Lazard Frères were bought by firms intending to import gold, so that in effect, if not actually, the gold withdrawn will be returned for the purchase of bonds. It was said that the $535,000 exported last week and the $1,750,000 exported week before last would also be returned.

Although these transactions are small, compared with the expected volume of bonds, much adverse comment was excited that gold should be drawn from the Treasury and sent abroad in order that it may come back with a foreign flavor. Bankers could not quite approve the subjection of gold to the sea-voyage process employed for improving the quality of whisky. There seemed no help for it, however, under present conditions. Rates of exchange warrant gold exports, and the way to get gold from abroad is to buy it through bills of exchange or otherwise.

It was not thought that subscriptions or exchange transactions could be rejected on the ground that the gold had been taken from the Treasury, for this might be difficult of proof, and it could not be wholly true in any case, for the imports promise greatly to exceed the withdrawals.

Cable announcement that the Bank of England had sold £310,000 yesterday in American eagles to a German house in London at 76s. 8d. an ounce was interesting chiefly because it illustrated how England guards its gold. The price is 4d. an ounce higher than the Bank of England has been paying for gold, or a premium of 43-100 of 1 per cent. Premium demands in England advanced the commission rates of dealers here from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. No sales were reported at 1½ per cent., but dealers said it would certainly be paid.

Banks continue to receive applications for bonds from their correspondents. Gold holders in every section are showing the greatest eagerness to subscribe. Demonstration has already been furnished in the opinion of bankers that any issue, however large, on which the President may decide will be greatly oversubscribed, and that the bonds will in all probability command a good premium from original buyers.

PAPER MONEY OUTSTANDING.

An Official Treasury Statement Giving Figures by Denominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The discussion that has arisen in the press, caused by the financial situation, about the various kinds of money in circulation and outstanding lends interest at this time to this official Treasury announcement made to-day of the denominations of paper money outstanding:

Denomination.	Total.
One dollar	$46,190,592
Two dollars	30,286,806
Five dollars	256,964,750
Ten dollars	297,061,276
Twenty dollars	223,285,080
Fifty dollars	36,440,450
One hundred dollars	75,450,870
Five hundred dollars	12,480,000
One thousand dollars	92,001,500
Five thousand dollars	6,980,000
Ten thousand dollars	17,610,000
Fractional parts	28,994

According to a Treasury official statement issued to-day, there was of all kinds of money issued or coined up to Jan. 1, 1896, $2,197,000,236, of which $1,579,206,724 was in circulation, and $617,793,512 was in the Treasury.

The amount of circulation decreased during December $14,988,756, making the per capita circulation, Jan. 1, $22.36. The amount of money in circulation decreased during the calendar year $47,361,898.

Germany and the Bonds.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Bleichroders say they are not yet in the syndicate which is reported to have arranged to take Germany's share of the proposed new United States loan.

The Deutsche Bank, which is still at the head of the German pool, will say nothing further in regard to the matter than that the negotiations are pending, and that nothing has yet been settled.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., bankers, of New-York, will represent the Deutsche Bank syndicate's interests with respect to the American loan.

Dinner to Justice Smyth.

It was announced yesterday that preparations had been completed for a dinner to Justice Frederick Smyth, one of the new Justices of the Supreme Court.

The dinner will take place to-night at the Hotel Savoy. The dinner was arranged for by the District Attorney and his staff, in honor of the ex-Recorder's return to the bench. All the Judges of General Sessions Court except Recorder Goff will be present at the feast.

Justice Smyth visited the Criminal Court Building yesterday and gave orders to the attendants of his court that they should not allow any floral gifts to be presented when he opens court Monday.

New Buildings for Brooklyn.

The Charities Commissioners of Brooklyn have ascertained that they have a balance of $88,446. They intend to spend most of it in building a new electric plant to cost $50,000; nurses' quarters, $10,000; almshouses, $10,000; dry-house, $7,000; industrial buildings, $5,000, and an epileptic building, $5,000, leaving a surplus of $1,446.

1876-1896.

Time tries all things. Years will make a good reputation or establish a bad one. "You cannot fool all of the people all the time." If a thing is found to be good it will last as the years go by.

Time Has Proved

beyond the shadow of a doubt that the claims made for Warner's Safe Cure are supported by results. Time has shown that it is the best and most reliable remedy for every derangement of the system caused by disorders of the liver and kidneys. Thousands of testimonials gathered from year to year attest this great fact.

To-Day

you can reap the benefit of this experience. If you are suffering from the miserable, wearing symptoms which result from liver and kidney complaint, you may know where to look with perfect certainty for relief and cure. There is nothing like Warner's Safe Cure for effectually putting a stop to lame back, sick headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It is the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

It is a sovereign remedy for bladder troubles, female complaints, and other dangerous complications resulting from neglect of first symptoms.

If you are weak and sickly it will make you strong and well. Try it and be convinced.

BIG EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE

MANY FAMILIES HAD NARROW ESCAPES IN THE EARLY MORNING.

Flat House Damaged $20,000—Rescues by Means of Ladders—A Woman Who Wanted to Jump.

One of the largest fires that the Eastern District of Brooklyn has had in many years gutted each floor of the five-story flat house, 59-61 Grand Street, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mary McGuinness, forty-five years old, who lived on the top floor, was nearly suffocated by smoke before she could be removed from the burning building. No one was seriously hurt, although District Engineer McCarthy and two firemen were overcome by smoke while working in the cellar.

The fire was first discovered by Patrolman McConeghy of the Bedford Avenue Station. When the firemen arrived the flames and reached the air shaft and were spreading skyward rapidly. Ladders were hoisted and the firemen went from floor to floor, arousing the tenants and telling them how to reach the street. There were eight families in the building. Those living on the second floor were Mrs. Mary Silvisk and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Green and two children. The third floor was tenanted by James McKenna, his wife and three children and Patrick Grannis and his wife. The fourth floor was occupied by Joseph Ressler, wife and five chidren, and Anthony Fiedler and his wife. William Frisch, Miss Frisch, his daughter, and Frank McGuinness, wife and two nieces lived on the top floor.

Those who were delayed in escaping from the building ran to the windows and called loudly for help. A ladder was raised and a volunteer citizen in the person of James Brady of 124 North Second Street ran up the steps and carried the three McKenna children in his arms down in safety. Meanwhile, McKenna was not idle. After seeing his little ones taken to a place of safety, he carried his wife down the ladder. The firemen attached to Truck No. 4 did heroic work among the various apartments looking for tenants while the flames were at their highest. They dragged Mrs. Bridget Grannis through a window to a ladder and carried her down despite her efforts to shake off the firemen and jump from their arms. Joseph Ressler carried two of his children to the street and the third was rescued by Fireman McKenna, who was almost suffocated in the attempt. He had to be assisted down the ladder, and was loudly cheered by the spectators when he reached the ground. Mr. and Mrs. McGuinness, Janitor Frisch, his daughter Annie, and two relatives of McGuinness escaped by way of the fire escape, while Mr. and Mrs. Feidler were being rescued by the members of Engine Company No. 21.

No sooner had all the tenants been taken from the burning building than the flames burst over the roof. Several firemen attached to Engine Company No. 21 had their hair and whiskers singed while they were caught in a back draught in the cellar. They finally escaped by falling on their faces and crawling out under the sheet of flame.

The fire was under control at 3 o'clock, after four alarms had been sounded and after the occupants of two three-story frame houses adjoining had been ordered out of their homes.

The building is owned by Thomas W. Kiely, a dealer in hardware, who keeps a factory in the rear, fronting on North First Street. He estimates his loss at $20,000. The tenants lost from $200 to $300 each. Only a few of them were insured. The fire is believed to have started in the cellar, as the result of a defective flue.

WANDERED HOMELESS IN CENTRAL PARK

Mary Lyons Arrested and Sent to the Workhouse for the Third Time.

Mary Lyons, a young woman who has been a puzzle to the police in Central Park for a long while, was committed by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday to the workhouse for the third time.

She has apparently spent most of her time day and night, except when in the workhouse, in the Park for several months, sleeping on benches and making friends with the squirrels. She did no harm, avoided the police, and was not arrested until cold weather came. She was found Thursday night in the Summer-house, shivering with cold, and asked the policeman to arrest her that she might go back to the workhouse.

Magistrate Mott thought she was mentally unsound. She is said to have a family in Ireland, but to be absolutely without a friend in this country.

A Rich Mine Near Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 3.—It was learned yesterday that a well-paying gold mine has been in full operation almost within the city limits of Duluth for the last few months, and that the owners have taken out many thousands of dollars' worth of metal. The news caused considerable excitement in this city, and the surrounding hills will be gone over carefully by prospectors. The mine is down seventy feet. It is situated on the county road, just outside of the city limits, and the owners are preserving the utmost secrecy regarding it.

Next best to having a sun of your own, is having an IMPROVED WELSBACH LIGHT

Fits any gas fixture. Saves half the gas. Investigate.

Welsbach Manufacturing Co.

Manhattan Incandescent Light Co. Sole Agents for N. Y. City, 931 Broadway.

Branches: 121 W. 125th Street, 2659 3d Ave.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town..............1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington...............515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2 50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition........	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted.........	6
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds...	11	Hotels	7
Autumn Resorts.........	7	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards.........	11	Legal Notices........	11
Boarders Wanted........	7	Marriages	5
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Meetings and Elections	11
Copartnership Notices.	11	New Publications.....	5
Dancing	7	Proposals	7
Deaths	5	Public Notices........	11
Dividends	11	Religious Notices.....	7
Excursions	7	Savings Banks.........	11
Financial	11	Situations Wanted....	6
Fine Arts.............	7	Special Notices.......	5
Furs Repaired.........	7	Surrogate Notices....	12
Furnished Rooms........	7	Travelers' Guide......	7
		Winter Resorts.........	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—The School Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Paderewski—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M..
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00. Matinée—2:00
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:00
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New Superba—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Queen's Necklace—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Rigoletto—8:00. Matinée—Aida—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

Lord Salisbury Must Yield.
The Venezuelan Commission.
Transvaal in a Cloud.
Unpatriotic Assault on the President.
Christmas Tree Started a Big Fire.
Will Not Trust to Mr. Platt.

Page 2

Battle of Princeton Commemorated.
To Examine the Enrollment.
Smith Idea Did Not Carry.

Page 3

Review of New Publications.
The Senate's Bond Bill.
Bridge Commissioners Enjoined.
Big Eastern District Fire.

Page 5

Woes of the Armenians.
Utah's Riches Untold.
Many Gubernatorial Candidates.
Cuban Rebels Increase.
Insurgents Invading Havana.

Page 6

Supreme Court Papers Missing.
Wheelmen's Bowling Tourney.
Gordon's Bookkeeper Examined.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 7

Peace in the Brooklyn Courts.

Page 8

Scared by Patrick Henry's Ghost.

Page 9

Cuba's Fight for Freedom.
The Excise Bill Not Ready.
Gen. McAlpin's Report.
Suspected of Killing Lalor.
May Keep Leonard R. Welles.
Children's Home Destroyed.
May Appeal to the Governor.
State Bar Association.

Page 10

The Financial Markets.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.

Page 12

In the Real Estate Field.

Inspected by Congressman Fairchild.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Congressman Ben L. Fairchild visited New-Rochelle this morning and inspected Echo Bay, the pretty harbor of the village. He also posted himself on the location of the reefs and shoals.

Mr. Fairchild said his purpose in visiting New-Rochelle was to acquire information about the harbor, so that in case bills came up in Congress looking to its improvement he will be able to act intelligently.

Fourteenth Street Ferry Sale.

The deeds recording the transfer of the Fourteenth Street Ferry from the Hoboken Ferry Company to the New-York and New-Jersey Ferry Company were filed in the Register's office in this city yesterday. A mortgage for [illegible] in favor of the Hoboken Ferry Company was also filed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M...............	24	42	41
6 A. M...............	25	40	40
9 A. M...............	31	39	41
12 M.................	32	44	44
4 P. M...............	31	36	38
6 P. M...............	31	30	34
9 P. M...............	31	26	29
12 P. M..............	31	23	26

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 36.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 35.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; Cold Wave; may be flurries of snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S COWARDLY SPEECH.

When on Tuesday last the United States Senate adjourned to yesterday Senator JOHN SHERMAN had just offered a resolution on finance which he promised to speak on so soon as the Senate reconvened. It was a jesuitical resolution, with some serious false statements and more serious false implications, and it was intended as a cover for Mr. SHERMAN's complete and radical change of position. He set out by declaring that the revenues of the Government had been reduced by the last Congress below its necessary expenditures; that the fund created by law for the redemption of United States notes has been invaded to supply such deficiencies of revenue, and that such a misapplication of the redemption fund "should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than $100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, (to be segregated from all other funds,) to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes." And then Senator SHERMAN concluded his resolution with this amazing proposition: "And such notes, when redeemed, to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion." This was the change of position for which the confused, sophisticated, and untrue preceding propositions were intended as a cover.

Yesterday he made the speech he had promised. It was in tone and method and purpose exactly like the resolution. It was full of careless and inaccurate statement and untruthful insinuation. Senator MILLS had no difficulty in pointing out, so soon as Senator SHERMAN sat down, that the latter's account of the history of the revenue and of the financial difficulties of the Treasury was conspicuously inexact, and that all the essential elements of the present situation were created and rendered inevitable by legislative and Executive action when the Republicans were in full power in both branches. It is not surprising that Mr. SHERMAN should shrink from acknowledging the facts as history shows them, for he himself was the responsible author of the measure that did more than anything else to bring our trouble and humiliation upon us—the Sherman Silver-Purchasing act of 1890. Nor is it surprising that he should try to belittle the next most baleful measure, the reissue of the legal tenders, for that also was recommended by him as long ago as 1878, when he was Secretary of the Treasury. He then based it on the analogy between the functions of a bank and those of the Treasury, but his actual motive was to prevent the alienation from the Republican Party of the inflationists who were ready to join the other bands of deserters from the organization. But when he now asserts that the law of 1878 was not mandatory and that it was within the discretion of the Secretary under it to lock up legal tenders as long as he chose, he ignores the language of the statute and the unbroken line of precedents since the passage of the law.

But in our judgment the final announcement of Mr. SHERMAN's present position far outweighs in importance his shifty and unmanly treatment of his political enemies. That position is that a legal-tender note once brought to the Treasury and redeemed should be paid out only in exchange for gold. That is almost equivalent to the cancellation of the legal tenders, for in practice it makes the legal tenders gold certificates. When every note is either exchangeable for gold that is actually in the Treasury or is itself in the Treasury and cannot be got out except in exchange for gold, the notes are the equivalent of gold in our circulation. If we start with $100,000,000 gold which is paid out only for notes, and replenished to that limit as fast as it is paid out, and if the notes thus redeemed are paid out only for gold, the notes must gradually either be all in the Treasury or be represented by gold that is there. This is turning about-face on everything the Ohio Senator has ever said on this question. Why he has changed we cannot say. Perhaps he has made up his mind at last that sound money is bound to win, and to win soon. Possibly he has renounced the vain pursuit of political advancement and indulges in his declining years in the advocacy of his real convictions. It may be that he sees ruin for his party in further dalliance with the enemies of the gold standard and is willing to do what he can to rescue it. Whatever his motive, we welcome his action. He has deserted the "blood-stained" greenback. He is committed to the direct and practical and unqualified application of the gold standard.

THE MAYOR AND THE ROOSEVELT POLICY.

There are rumors nowadays of dissatisfaction on the part of Mayor STRONG with the policy of the Police Board in keeping up a rigid enforcement of the provision of the excise law which prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday. President ROOSEVELT has remarked, with a seeming "touch of scorn," that if the Mayor were not opposed to the action of the board he would "stand in a unique position among the politicians of the town." Thus is the Mayor plumped frankly "among the politicians of the town."

There has, indeed, been some shifting of position in this matter since the policy commonly designated as "Rooseveltism" was adopted. When the Mayor appointed Mr. ROOSEVELT and his colleagues on the Police Board, he knew what manner of men they were, and Mr. ROOSEVELT's light especially had never been concealed under a bushel. The appointments were made with the avowed purpose of having the laws strictly enforced, especially those which had been loosely applied to the production of great public scandal aforetime. Mr. ROOSEVELT was not slow in avowing his purpose of enforcing the excise law with special vigor, and the Mayor promptly sustained him in that purpose. But the President of the board took impregnable ground when he started, to which he did not stick. It was through connivance with violations of the excise law largely that the system of police blackmail had grown up, and to suppress the corruption it was necessary to insist upon a policy of strict enforcement. It was essential to the effort to reform the police force.

Mr. ROOSEVELT not only made this the primary reason for special rigor in enforcing the Sunday prohibition, but declared that it was the legitimate and proper method of securing a modification of obnoxious laws. He distinctly implied, if he did not explicitly state, that the law was objectionable and ought to be changed. If he had confined himself to this ground, holding that it was the duty of the Police Board to enforce all laws impartially, and proceeding calmly and firmly with the performance of that duty, his policy would have been held in higher esteem to-day. But he drifted into a defense of the law and claimed credit for good results from its enforcement, denounced those who disagreed with him, took the wrong side in the agitation for a change, defied public sentiment, and made threats of increased rigor if he was not sustained by the voters of the city.

While Mr. ROOSEVELT was undergoing a change in one direction, Mr. STRONG seems to have been moving in the other, till the result of the election, which filled the President of the Police Board with renewed joy of battle, excited alarm in the Mayor's bosom. The public sentiment which was opposed to the law found its only means of expression in a vote practically against the administration that enforced it. It showed clearly the effect of the Roosevelt policy and was an omen of more serious consequences to come. Now, if the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, holding to the solid ground that laws should be consistently enforced, but if they work bad results should be modified, had thrown their influence with that of the sensible people of the city in favor of local option on the Sunday selling question, there would have been hope of relief from the Legislature. But their influence has been really the other way, and now they are confronted with a dilemma.

If the Legislature fails to provide a way out, there will be no alternative but an abandonment of the Roosevelt policy or a constantly rising tide of popular antipathy to the "reform administration"—which has so little reform outside of the Street Cleaning Department to show for self-defense—until the people get a chance to overwhelm it. This is the choice that confronts the city, and Mayor STRONG does well to be alarmed, while those who are concerned for a genuine and lasting municipal reform have ground for still deeper solicitude.

AN EXAMPLE IN MALONE.

Notice was given some weeks ago that the State Board of Health would ask the Legislature to forbid by statute the sale of milk containing the germs of the disease commonly called consumption. The bill which the board will submit should be considered carefully in committee and by members generally. Abundant proof in support of such a measure is accessible; it can be procured from the State board, from the Health Department of this city, from Prof. LAW and other members of the Tuberculosis Commission, and from the experience of adjoining States. The large cities will undertake to protect their people by municipal ordinance if the Legislature shall fail to take the needed action. It will be the duty of their Boards of Health to do this. But it is desirable that the State should act for the protection of all citizens.

The large cities have power to do what was done last week in the village of Malone. Near that village there was a large herd of cows—"one of the largest herds of fancy cattle in the county"—owned by J. S. AMSDEN. On Dec. 18 these cows were examined by a representative of the State Board of Health. There were 64 in all, and no less than 41 of them were found to be "consumptives" and were killed. On Dec. 28 another herd of 48 cows on a neighboring farm was inspected, and 37 more "consumptives" were condemned and removed.

The milk from both of these herds had been sold in the village of Malone. The discovery of the condition of the animals caused some excitement, and the local authorities undertook to protect the people by the action reported in the following telegram:

> "The village Health Board has ordered that all milk sold in the village hereafter shall be only from duly inspected cows, and the village fathers have adopted a resolution requiring that after Jan. 3 all parties selling milk or cream shall take out a license, such license to be based upon a certificate of a regularly qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that all the cows whose milk is sold are free from disease."

This was clearly the right thing to do. Under these rules the milk sold in Malone must be from herds which have been subjected to the tuberculin test and declared by competent Inspectors to be free from tuberculosis. The time is not far distant when the health authorities of all the large cities in the State will do what the Health Board of Malone has done. But the municipal boards and the State board should work together and be assisted by such general laws as the Legislature will be asked by the State board to enact at the present session.

THE TRANSVAAL.

JAMESON's filibustering expedition into the South African Republic has met with a reception, both literally, at the hands of the Boers, and figuratively, from the public opinion of Europe, that cannot fail to be admonitory in the British Foreign Office, as well as in the British Colonial Office. It is very well for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as a politician, that he should so promptly have disavowed the proceedings of JAMESON. JAMESON, indeed, has already been disavowed by the company of which he was the administrator. It is now a question for the Colonial Secretary whether it may not become equally prudent for him to disavow the procedures of the British company which has been formed to exploit the resources of the territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The fact that the Colonial Office had already disavowed JAMESON relieves of any international responsibility the action of the Emperor of Germany, but it leaves the significance of that action as great as ever. It is a very unusual course that he has pursued for a hereditary sovereign and the leader of a first-class power, in view of what, upon the face of it, is only the lawless act of an irresponsible filibuster. Yet the Emperor has, in his own name, telegraphed to the Boers his congratulations upon their success in repelling by their own strength an invasion of their territory. It is very well for the British Government that it should have cleared itself from any complicity in JAMESON's expedition or from any responsibility for the proceedings of the South African company.

Would it not be well for the British Government if Lord SALISBURY and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN should dissociate it as completely from the acts of irresponsible commercial adventurers in South America as they have succeeded in dissociating it in South Africa? That is becoming a very practical question. Some comfort has been extracted in Great Britain, in the face of the practically unanimous assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the people of the United States, in the European expressions of disapproval of that doctrine. On the part of the European power that has perhaps the largest stake in this hemisphere these expressions were easy to be explained. The French Republic has at present a controversy pending with Brazil about the boundaries of French Guiana, and French journalists were easily able to represent to themselves that the principle upon which we demanded to be assured of the validity of the British claims against Venezuela would justify a similar demand in respect to the French claims against Brazil. But any encouragement that the British "imperialists" may have derived from the expressions of the French press against the Monroe doctrine must be more than offset by the tone of the French comments upon affairs in the Transvaal. It will be observed that the French journals treat the operations of Dr. JAMESON as British operations and pay very little attention to the disclaimers of the Colonial Office. Although the Emperor of Germany has behaved more diplomatically, it is difficult to account for his dispatch of congratulation to the Boers except upon the supposition that he was congratulating them upon a successful resistance to a British aggression. The invasion of the Transvaal, it is plain, will have an important effect upon European opinion of the merits of the Venezuelan question, and that effect will not be favorable to Great Britain.

GIVING TO THE GREEDY.

The records showing the movement of prices in the iron industry during the past year, now published by the trade journals, are instructive with reference to the effect of the increase of tariff duties proposed by the bill of the Republican House. We take, for example, the price of nails. These are articles in common and general use, and a great many persons have observed that the price has recently been more than twice as high as it was ten months ago.

The record shows that the wholesale price of wire nails was increased from 85 cents in January last to $2.25 in the first week of September, and has not been changed since, although the price of Bessemer pig iron has fallen nearly 40 per cent. since the middle of that month. It also appears that the price of cut nails rose from 70 cents in May to $2 in the first week of September, and has since been maintained at those figures.

Here were advances of 164 and 185 per cent. respectively, which were not warranted by the increase in the cost of materials or manufacture. It is well known and admitted that they were due to the action of an unlawful combination of the manufacturers, by which both the price and the output were controlled. These manufacturers need no tariff protection whatever, for they have been exporting great quantities of nails for [illegible]. In 1894 they [illegible] more than 21,000,000 pounds, and even in September last, after the domestic prices had been increased by 164 per cent. and 185 per cent., they were exporting at the rate of about 18,000,000 pounds per annum.

While no protective tariff is needed for the defense of this industry, a tariff duty can be used, however, by the combination as an instrument of extortion at home. With a duty in force, the combined makers of nails can exact from consumers in the United States a price higher than that which they could safely demand if there were no restriction upon competing imports. The Republican Party proposes to increase the present duty by 15 per cent., and thus to enable the combined manufacturers to make their ring prices still higher, if they should desire to do this. Democrats who refused to vote for such a bill are denounced by Republican journals for their "lack of patriotism."

IS IT BUNCO?

Everybody likes and respects Gov. MORTON and would be sorry to see him deceived or victimized. For this reason many dispassionate and disinterested persons are sorry to see Mr. T. C. PLATT openly assuming charge of the Governor's Presidential boom. The suggestion is irresistible that somebody is about to be taken in and that it is not Mr. PLATT. Not, we hasten to explain, that there is the least ground for impeaching the Governor's shrewdness in affairs with which he is familiar. But there is no denying that in politics he is but an amateur, an elegant trifler, as it were, compared with a tough professional like the Republican boss.

In a Presidential campaign well within the memory of young men the Democratic candidate was defeated, and his defeat was ascribed by many to the incompetency of the ostensible manager of the campaign, whose first appearance upon the stage of National politics it was. A disappointed Democrat who was a friend of the manager's felt bound to defend him as much as he conscientiously could, and he defended him upon the ground that he was but an amateur. "You see," said the apologist, "he is in a false position. You put him down in Wall Street and he will steal a railroad as slick as anybody; but this vote-getting business is new to him."

We apologize to the Governor for the suggestion of the anecdote that "in Wall Street" or anywhere else he ever showed any lack of scrupulousness, for we are quite sure that he did not. But the point of the anecdote is that the Governor seems in his present political enterprise to be "in a false position," and to have committed his fortunes to persons who "quoad hoc" are much more experienced and much less scrupulous than himself. That is why humane persons who like and respect the Governor are inclined to feel sorry for him. It does not appear that he is getting or that he is about to get fair play. If a humane person saw a man who looked just like the Governor arm in arm on one side with a man who looked just like PLATT, and on the other with a man who looked just like LAUTERBACH, and observed that the party was headed for a place in which an "art prize distribution" was about to take place, that humane bystander would experience an irresistible impulse to call the attention of a policeman to the procession. That is the way we feel about the Governor.

THE VILE "TOMBS."

The report of the committee of the Prison Association appointed to inspect the prisons of this city shows that the old City Prison, known as "the Tombs," is in a condition that disgraces not only the City of New-York but the civilization of the day.

It is to be remembered that the Tombs is not for the confinement of convicted criminals, but for the detention of persons awaiting trial, and many are kept there for weeks, even for months, who prove to be entirely innocent. And yet it is so overcrowded that many of the cells have two inmates most of the time, and sometimes there are three kept in a cell ten feet by six, with one narrow bed and no chair or table. Owing to the antiquated plan and defective construction of the building, the cells are dark and badly ventilated, and the sanitary appliances are barbarous.

There is no occupation for prisoners in the Tombs, and no place for exercise, except the galleries upon which the cells open. Upon these the men are permitted to walk an hour twice a day, but the rest of the time, twenty-two hours in the twenty-four, they are locked up, without light enough to read or write by, and with nothing to do, hour after hour, but stand behind a grated door, or sit upon a wretched cot, brooding upon their narrow fate. They have to take their food in the cells, which cannot be kept wholesome, and there is no place specially provided for the sick.

A person confined in the Tombs to await trial on a charge that may never be proved, or even prosecuted, is far worse off for the time being than a convict in a State prison.

The committee which reports these facts recommends the complete demolition of the present building and the construction of a new one on the same site. By beginning with the building which contains the old police courtroom within the Egyptian wall, this could be done gradually, and without interfering with the continuous use of the prison. With proper arrangement and construction there would be ample room on the ground now occupied.

Senator ALDRICH of Rhode Island is not wholly happy under the leadership of "STEVE" ELKINS. He broke away yesterday just as the warrior of West Virginia was ready to call a vote on his resolution forbidding the sale of bonds except by public offer, and moved an adjournment. Mr. ALDRICH knows something of the feeling of sensible business men, with whom he associates. He is a strong partisan, and we have had occasion to criticise him as such, but he is neither an unscrupulous demagogue nor an ignorant and narrow politician, and he does not relish being led around by a man who is both.

Of what crime has the past tense of the verb "to get" been guilty? That it must have done something very terrible is obvious, for the word is fallen into great disrepute and is no longer received in good etymological society. Without being, so far as one can see, in the slightest degree slangy, improper, or profane, and although possessed of as good a lineage as the dictionary records, the poor creature has been driven to live in etymological slums. Every time it ventures out and tries to get a respectable job, somebody slashes at it with a sharp, cruel pen, and the outlaw flies back to obscurity, turning reproachful eyes back over a lean shoulder. None of this severity is shown to the word's closest relatives. One writes without hesitation, "When they get there," but instead of "When they got there" nine people out of ten prefer the weaker Latin and use "returned." This is a really mysterious case. Some wise person with a lot of time on his hands ought to investigate it. If "get" is good and "got" is bad, the world should be informed as to the exact crime which the latter has committed.

JAPANESE PAINTINGS AND COLOR PRINTS.

Entirely unheralded by preliminary announcements, unexploited in any way, the exhibition of Japanese paintings and color prints, now opened at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street, comes as a complete surprise, and, it is scarcely exaggeration to add, a genuine revelation.

Considerably over 400 examples are hung, completely filling three rooms, including the enormous Vanderbilt gallery, and here the pictorial art of Japan may be studied, not only with much profit, but with keen enjoyment and interest. From the earliest periods, through its development and progress, to the culminating point where the skill of the artists reached its highest point, there is only pleasure in the contemplation, combined with wonder at the skill, invention, and ingenuity of this wonderful race.

Even to collectors and connoisseurs who have given great attention to these Oriental workmen, this assemblage of beautiful, delicate efforts comes most unexpectedly; to those unfamiliar with the possibilities of these master spirits of decorative art, a new world almost is opened up. To W. H. Ketcham, favorably known heretofore as an art dealer in a modest way, in Twenty-fourth Street, is due the credit of bringing about this show. The correspondent of several native amateurs in Japan, men who have given great study and research to such matters; enjoying the personal friendship and counsel of Prof. Fenollosa, himself the most eminent authority in this country on such things, Mr. Ketcham has been enabled to gather not only rare specimens of an unusual order, but to keep unbroken and to place in chronological order, with historical completeness, these many examples.

Added to all this, Prof. Fenollosa has compiled an exhaustive catalogue, with a complete description of each separate number, a book of the highest value and an interesting addition to the store of knowledge of Japanese art, the result of many years of profound study under exceptional circumstances. Formerly Imperial Japanese Arts Commissioner, and at present Curator of the Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Prof. Fenollosa possesses a knowledge of the language, customs, and history of the people, so that he is well equipped for his work, and this catalogue possesses peculiar significance. It may be remarked that the book is admirably printed and attractively bound.

In order to supply missing links here and there in this chain of Japanese art history, or to amplify the exhibition of certain schools or men, prominent collectors have loaned notable examples that contribute to the completeness of the ensemble. Among such art patrons are the names of George W. Vanderbilt, Samuel Coleman, Howard Mansfield of this city, and Charles J. Morse, Frederick W. Gookin, and Clarence Buckingham of Chicago, while Prof. Fenollosa himself sends quite a number.

The display consists of paintings, prints in black, and those made in color from three or more blocks. The first are executed on screens, upon single sheets of paper surrounded by a sort of bamboo edging, in lieu of frame, or on the more popular form of the kakemona. The prints are attractively framed in large white mats, with plain, narrow wooden borders of natural wood, and it is difficult to imagine any more decorative wall hanging or pictures making more agreeable notes of harmonious color.

A few words from the catalogue about these color prints, or Nishiki-yé, as the Japanese call them, will be interesting. "They are the product of a comparatively modern art—an art which was developed within the last 200 years, and is a reflex of the sociological change which took place during the Tokugawa political period, and brought about the revolution of 1868. It is the art of the common people. The earlier forms of painting were solely for the aristocrats, and the artists themselves were members of the upper classes. From the Samurai class the tradesmen and artisans were cut off by a social gulf which obliged them to develop a life and tastes and amusements of their own. Out of this separate life, with a growth in wealth and power during the long era of peace inaugurated by Tokugawa Iyéyasu, there arose in Yedo, the capital of the Shoguns, a school of artisan artists known as the Ukiyo-yé, or popular school.

"Their work was presented chiefly through the medium of the wood engraver, and copies being readily multiplied by that means, the prints, which were at first used for book illustration and then for portraits of popular actors, (the theatre itself being a popular institution, the dramas performed in which must be distinguished from the aristocratic 'Bugaku' and 'No' plays,) became virtually a mirror of life to the people, much as our illustrated periodicals are to us at the present day. The earlier examples are, as might be expected, somewhat rough and unskillful, considered as wood engravings.

"The works produced when the art reached its highest development, toward the latter part of the eighteenth century, are marvels of design and execution and often surpassingly beautiful in color. One of their greatest charms is the simplicity of their rendering. It seems almost impossible that such exquisite effects can be obtained by impressions from four or five flat blocks. Yet many of the prints are triumphs of the arts of designing, engraving, and printing. It is no wonder that they have made a profound impression upon many of our artists; their destined educational influence upon our arts is incalculable."

It is almost useless to specify works by name, either of subject or artist, since to the mass of readers both are quite unfamiliar. The visitor, however, may, with his catalogue, go systematically through the collection, to find that even where all are so good, the best examples, as usual, stand out with no uncertain prominence. Boldness and certainty of line, delightful harmony of color, curious originality of conception, and withal daintiness of touch; these are the obvious artistic traits of these interesting people, who have lately been so much in evidence in the sterner work of war. Whether on the smoky, bloody battlefield or in the quiet retirement of studio and workshop, they seem to be equally at home—truly an astonishing people!

The exhibition will continue until Feb. 5. It will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M. It should, and doubtless will, attract great attention, for nothing like it has been seen before in this city, or, at least, nothing so complete, and the opportunity in the natural course of things cannot occur soon again.

PERSONALS.

—Of Charles Dickens's immediate family there are now living Charles, his eldest son; Henry, the second son, and a daughter, Mamie, now forty years old and unmarried. Henry Dickens married the daughter of Antoine Roche, a Frenchman, who won some reputation as a tutor in the families of English noblemen. They have seven children. Miss Dickens has written for both English and American publications.

—The wife and daughter of Count Leo Tolstoi were present at the first performance of the Count's dramatized work "The Power of Darkness," at the Alexandra Theatre, in St. Petersburg. The dramatic representation is said to have been a signal success, but the critics show an inclination to damn the play with faint praise.

—The Queen of Portugal has put her husband on a strict course of diet since his return home, as she found that his Majesty had increased no less than two stones in weight during his wanderings around the European Courts.

DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA

La Traviata and La Navarraise Presented by Mmes. Calve and Saville and Cremonini, Plancon and Ancona.

A large audience listened last night, in the Metropolitan Opera House, to three acts of Verdi's "Le Traviata" and Massenet's "La Navarraise."

The boxes were well filled with society leaders, and the orchestra stalls were crowded with well-known men and women.

The performance of "La Traviata" was not up to the standard of the superior presentations of the Metropolitan Opera Company. There were many good features in the performance, but at no time did it approach those lofty artistic heights that have won for Abbey & Grau's productions a very high place in the history of opera.

The Violetta of Mme. Saville at no time approached mediocrity, and she frequently thrilled the auditors by her clear, rich, high notes. But her lack of force in the lower register counteracted to a large degree her excellent singing of such portions of the rôle as come within the range of her voice.

Signor Cremonini's singing was of a laborious order. He sang wretchedly off key frequently, and not in a single instance did he approach any of his former work. The vibrato was more pronounced in his voice than on previous hearings, and his vocalizing, as well as his acting, lacked spirit.

Signor Ancona was by far the best of the male principals. His arias were sung artistically, and his acting was effective. To him was meted out a large share of the applause.

The performance ended with "La Navarraise," in which Calvé was again heard in the rôle written expressly for her by Massenet. A masterly piece of composition is the intermezzo which depicts a night in camp. It is a marvelous work of characteristic music. While the opera may never become popular with American audiences, it must, nevertheless, be accorded a creditable place in the list of operatic compositions of recent years. The realistic beginning, with its hordes of dead and wounded, creates a doleful feeling that is kept up during the entire opera. But so masterly has the composer done his portion that the music alone would tell the story clearly.

Calvé's impersonation of Anita, the Navarraise woman, is both vocally and histrionically a highly artistic achievement. Bevignani dragged to such an extent that Calvé was compelled to give him the tempi with movements of head and foot so pronounced as to make the audience uncomfortable. M. Plancon was a capital commander of the troops, and M. Lubert was effective as Araguil, the lover of Anita. MM. Mauguiere, De Vries, and Castelmary also did praiseworthy work.

"Aïda," with Mmes. Nordica and Brema, and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Kaschmann, and Arimondi as principals will be given this afternoon, and "Rigoletto," with Maurel as the Jester, and MM. Russitano, Castelmary, Vaschetti, Viviani, Rinaldini, and Cernusco, and Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Scalchi in the cast, this evening.

PROF. JOHN BACH M'MASTER'S PAPER

It Must Decide Any American in Doubt on the Subject.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Monroe doctrine in the past six weeks has been the subject of much shallow comment by those who have no sympathy with the National action, impulse, and policy which it embodies. Prof. John Bach McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania, in an article which we publish elsewhere from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, summarizes the origin, assertion, and application of the Monroe doctrine in language which must powerfully affect public opinion, and decide any American citizen in doubt on the subject.

For three-quarters of a century, as Prof. McMaster demonstrates, this policy has been asserted and applied as need arose. Now that Great Britain attempts to acquire a territory half as large as France on a claim which Lord Salisbury flatly refuses to arbitrate, the United States again asserts its right and duty to know all the facts and act on them, in case any portion of this territory does not rightfully belong to Great Britain. The luminous and informed utterance of Prof. McMaster, backed by citations from the statesmen of the Republic, early and late, is in singular contrast with the hot and abusive utterance of several Harvard professors opposing any aid to Venezuela, one of whom, Prof. MacVane, asserts that this country ought to welcome any acquisition of territory by Great Britain from Venezuela, legal or illegal, because it is better to have it colonized by Englishmen. The "unoccupied wilds about the headwaters of the Essequibo" are, in Prof. MacVane's opinion, still open to European colonization, though since Judge Marshall's luminous judgment no principle is better established than that no Indian tribe can any longer give title or occupation in North or South America, since all territory is now part of a civilized State. "Unoccupied" territory no longer exists on this hemisphere, and the English filibusters for whom Prof. MacVane apologizes are land pirates, nothing more and nothing less.

Principle and practice in this case are alike clear. All the territory between Venezuela and British Guiana belongs to one or the other country, and is not and has not been "unoccupied." England has steadily advanced over the disputed territory, and it is our duty, first, to see how much of the advance is aggression, and, second, to insist that on this hemisphere European aggression shall never ripen into European acquisition. This, as Prof. McMaster shows, was the policy of President Monroe, and of every President since, and in his article, which we publish, the weighty and informed utterance of the historian is justly supplemented by the patriotic warmth of the American. At the opening of the war of 1812 this city warmly supported resistance to the aggression of Great Britain, while the predecessors of the Harvard professors who now oppose a National policy, headed the resistance of the old Federalist Party to vigorous National action, and went to the edge of treason in embarrassing the Government at Washington. Again, at the close of the century, history repeats itself.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago.

—BRUNSWICK—Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, United States Army.

—WALDORF—John H. Holmes of Boston and George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. Chauncey McKeever, United States Army; Bishop Denis M. Bradley of New-Hampshire, and Prof. William G. Sumner and George J. Brush of New-Haven.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas and Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Fremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y.; William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—RIGGS.—E. T. Perry, New-York.

—PAGE'S.—Edwin M. Van North, New-York.

—NOMANDIE.—Robert Gibney, E. T. Kennedy, New-York.

—COCHRAN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Titus, J. H. Anderson, New-York.

—WILLARD'S.—T. J. Jantzen, E. D. Shultz, Mrs. George E. Monroe, New-York.

—EBBITT.—R. Barton, E. H. Kruger, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Brewster, Mrs. Percy Barney, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM.—Colin S. Carter, D. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Guffenhen, W. W. Evarts, F. R. Coudert, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Russell, New-York.

—ARLINGTON.—E. C. White, William G. Dacy, John T. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Ely, S. B. Ely, L. O. Brewster, B. H. Bristow, W. B. Duncan, H. C. Fahnestock, J. C. Maber, New-York.

Dinner of the Sigma Phi Society.

The sixty-ninth convention and dinner of the Sigma Phi Society took place yesterday afternoon and evening at Sherry's. The proceedings of the convention were secret.

In the evening the dinner was served in one of the large rooms. Plates for 135 were laid. The presiding officer was George B. Abbott, Surrogate of Kings County. Speeches were made by Elihu Root, R. D. Benedict, Joel B. Erhardt, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Henry A. Raines, W. Myderse, and Judge Thomas Nelson. Among those present were W. R. [illegible], Col. T. F. Hay, E. R. Pangborn, Col. Edward North, and representatives from Williams, Union, Hobart, and Hamilton Colleges, and the Universities of Vermont, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Cornell.

WOES OF THE ARMENIANS

A Review of the Present Situation in Various Provinces.

PITIFUL DETAILS OF DESTITUTION

Goods Ordered to be Returned Have Not Been Received, and Even Relief to the Hungry Is Perilous.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21, 1895.—The United Press is able to furnish the following account of the situation in the various provinces of Turkey, and also of what is being done for the relief of the destitute Armenians:

Trebizond.—In the City of Trebizond Dr. Parmalee and Mr. Crawford are issuing food and clothing to about 3,000 destitute persons. Many refugees have come in from the region of Baiburt and Erzingan. About 2,000 of these have crossed over into Russia, where they can be secure from the sword, at least. The foreign steamship companies take them without charge to Batoum. Some boxes of clothing have been received from Constantinople and from the Armenian villages in the districts of Nicomedia, carried without charge by Armenian porters and muleteers to the steamers and transported without charge by the steamers to Trebizond.

Erzroum.—In the City of Erzroum the wretched people have been held in hopes of receiving back their plundered goods for some time since the massacre, only to be disappointed. Nothing of any value is to be found. Of course, money and jewels and goods from the shops have disappeared entirely. Not a tenth part of the household furniture is recovered, and what has been recovered is the refuse, or is so broken and damaged as to be of little use. The villagers of the province are so stripped that about half of the population is destitute. Twenty-four Armenian villages on the plain of Erzroum have been devastated. In the district of Passin about half of the villages are in ruins. In the district of Kemakh, out of twenty-four Armenian villages ten were completely stripped, five were robbed but not entirely stripped, six were saved by intervention of Turks, and of the remaining three details have not come in. In the plundered villages hundreds of people have been left with no garment but a shirt, and very many were left entirely naked.

In Erznigan thousands of people—men, women, and children—wander the streets in hunger and misery. The offer is constantly held before them that if they will become Mohammedans they will be fed from the bounty of the Sultan. The most terrible suffering exists throughout the district.

The villages of Pakarich, Aboushdagh, Hassan Ova, Armedan, Gassna, Khuruskof, Zimara, Pingian, Arver, and others have been pillaged. Many houses have been demolished, many burned, and the people have not so much as a rug to sleep on or a rag to use for cover. Many people are wandering in the mountains without food.

At Baiburt numbers of women and children, almost without clothing and in the most awful misery, are constantly coming into the city to beg alms among its ruined houses.

In the City of Erzroum W. M. Chambers and his plucky wife are doing what they can to relieve the destitute and care for the sick with funds furnished by the Duke of Westminster's committee in London. There is still much risk of attack in the streets of Erzroum, and this work has to be done with great caution and in such a modest degree as to avoid temptation to ruffians to rob the people of the food and clothing received.

Province of Bitlis.—Hardly a village in the province of Bitlis escaped pillage. The suffering is colossal. There is immediate need of aid on a large scale to prevent famine that shall sweep away the survivors. In the Boulanik district of this province thirty-eight villages have been sacked. A frightful famine threatens the survivors, and the suffering is rendered intense by the fall of snow and the onset of Winter.

In the City of Bitlis Messrs. Cole and Knapp of the American Mission with their families are the only foreigners. It is hardly safe for Christians to go upon the streets of the city as yet. But the missionaries are rendering aid to the most pressing cases in a cautious way. They are supplied with funds for immediate need by the Duke of Westminster's committee in London through the sub-committee at Constantinople, under the Presidency of Mr. Whittal. It is as yet impossible to go into the country districts. In fact, this work can only be done by a strong staff of distributors sent out under international protection.

Province of Van.—As many as 15,000 refugees have poured into Van, and are there houseless and without food. The robbers have gathered up the whole food supply of the country districts, and, aided by the officials of the country districts, are holding it to force a rise in prices from the misery of the people and the benevolence of the aid fund. Unless aid is freely offered, the larger part of the survivors will die of starvation. In fact, some deaths from exposure and starvation have already occurred.

Dr. Grace Kimball and the other members of the American Mission are working in the most prudent way to aid the hungry wretches who beg for work, for food, for clothing, and for shelter from the Winter storms. The Armenian Bishop of Van has a committee also at work among the refugees from the villages of his diocese.

Sivas Vilayet.—The whole district of Sivas is given over to indescribable misery, and if immediate relief is not sent, famine will destroy those who have escaped the massacre.

Brigands' Work of Devastation.

The southeastern part of the province was devastated by the celebrated brigand, Miha Ali, who held in his hands an order from the Governor General of the province to rob the Armenian villages. How he did his work may be judged from the description given by a Turk of the state of the village of Artova, between Sivas and Tocat. This man says that first the sheep and cattle were taken, and removed to the brigand's villages, lest some should be killed in the general devastation. Then the horde of mauraders came back, and killed and pillaged, and destroyed what they could not carry off. The people of Artova, said the Turk, have no clothes. Neither men nor women have escaped the ruffians, who stripped the clothing from their bodies. They sit among the ruins of their houses, partly covering their bodies with rags and pieces of sacking, which the plunderers left behind.

In the City of Sivas, the Rev. Mr. Perry and his wife and Miss Brewer of the American Mission, are trying to relieve the distress as it becomes more safe to go on the streets of the city.

It is out of the question for any one without a strong guard to go into the villages as yet. The Turkish Government will not furnish such guards for relief work unless compelled to do so by the powers.

Province of Harpoot.—The Armenian population of the whole province is morally and materially ruined. The people of the plundered villages are flocking into the city and crying for bread. A terrible famine is before them. The nature of the calamity from which they have suffered has been fully detailed. But it is more clearly appreciated by hearing such an experience as that of an Armenian peddler who was caught by the storm of fire and blood in a village about fifteen miles from Harpoot. One evening word came in that the Kurds were pillaging all the Armenian villages; had that day devastated a village two miles away, and would be down upon this one early in the morning.

This peddler, with some of the villagers, went at once to the house of a Mohammedan gentleman living on the hill, and begged his protection. He allowed them to stay at his house. Early the next morning the Kurds, with wild yells, came upon the village like a whirlwind, firing their guns into the houses as they approached. During the whole day the refugees staid in the Turk's house, watching the work of pillage and devastation. Whatever the men could not take they destroyed, and what houses they did not burn, they tried to render uninhabitable by cutting roof supports, smashing doors, &c. They did not kill many people, but unceremoniously seized men and women and stripped from them any article of clothing which they fancied. After a day or two the peddler left the place and cautiously began to make his way toward Harpoot. By and by he saw a little smoke rising from a clump of bushes, and went in that direction, thinking to find something to eat. But he found a party of Kurds, who instantly pounced upon him.

They stripped him of his outer clothing and shoes, and then told him to be off. Walking in his stockings and underclothing was not comfortable, and perhaps he fancied that he would no longer attract plunderers. At all events he was careless, and later in the day he was again captured by another band of Kurds, who leveled their guns to shoot him. The peddler begged for his life, and the ruffians took the cap from his head and the stockings from his feet, thereby discovering $5 which he had hidden in his stockings, and which they gleefully seized as a windfall. They then told him to run for his life; which he did and at last reached Harpoot, bare of foot, bare of head, and shivering in shirt and drawers.

In the city he was but one of a great throng of shivering and hungry men, women, and children who had passed through similar experiences, and who cowered among the ruins of the Christian quarter. These throngs were constantly being addressed by fierce-eyed Turks, who seemed to delight in adding to their misery by warnings that unless they accepted Mohammedanism they would shortly have their heads cut off.

Arabkir was pillaged by the Moslem inhabitants, aided by a rabble of Mohammedans from outside the city. The first attack on the Christians was made Nov. 6. Unhindered by the Government officials, the Moslems continued their work during ten fearful days. About 2,000 Christians of all denominations were killed, and every Christian house in the city was stripped of all its contents. Over 2,000 houses were burned, some of them palaces of rich Armenians, which contained from twenty to thirty rooms. The hungry and half-naked survivors of a population of 15,000 are crowded into less than 200 houses. Some of these houses contain thirty families, without food, fuel or bedding.

The Government issues about a quarter of a pound of bread per day to each person, and the people add to this by gathering from among the ruins kernels of wheat and other provisions, which were not entirely burned in the conflagration. No milk is obtainable for the little children, and they sicken and die on this diet. The writer of the letter says: "I have contrived to get enough money to pay for the stamp on this letter, but I cannot do so again, so you must not expect to receive another letter at present."

Efforts are being made to get money relief to these people, but the difficulties are very great, in view of the notion among Turks that money sent to Armenians is fair plunder. Another letter from one of the leading American merchants of Arabkir says to his friends: "You would not know me if you were to see me. I have no clothes but a piece of sack tied about my waist."

In the Province of Diarbekir, Cutterbul, opposite Diarbekir, was sacked Nov. 3 by Kurds from the region adjoining Sassoun. The sixty Christian houses were plundered and burned.

Karabash, three miles from Cutterbul, was sacked the same day and burned. About 100 houses were destroyed and seventy Christians killed.

Kaobekeny, five miles south of Cutterbul, was sacked the same day. About 150 houses were destroyed. These three villages were inhabited by Syrians and Protestants. In the following week twenty-seven towns and villages in this province were looted and burned. The population, composed of Syrians, Chaldeans, Roman Catholic Armenians, and Protestants, was reduced to utter destitution after numbers of the people and most of the clergy had been killed.

Sert, between Bitlis and Mardin, has been sacked, but the only details so far received are in a telegram from an officer of one of the churches there, which says: "People hungry and naked; in want of daily bread. Help us." In the above villages and in many other places in the province which have not been heard from, aid to clothe, warm, and feed these plundered thousands will be imperatively needed. It should be immediate.

The number killed in these various places is not mentioned, because no opportunity exists for careful investigation. But of the pressing need for relief to the survivors no doubt can exist.

Dr. Andrus of the American mission at Mardin has been supplied with a small amount of money for the relief of the starving by giving work to the refugees who have gone to Mardin. Native Christians at Mardin are also raising money for the same purpose. But as yet any one seeking to reach the villages with relief would be robbed and killed.

AMERICANS MAY GIVE RELIEF.

Conversion of Protestants to Islamism and Grand Vizier's Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople, telegraphing under date of Jan. 2, says: "The Porte has informed United States Minister Terrell that Americans shall be permitted to distribute relief to the Armenian sufferers at Harpoot without hindrance. In accordance with the orders of Minister Terrell, A. M. Jewett, United States Consul at Sivas, started from that place for Marsovan Jan. 1."

Mr. Terrell has received the following telegram from Miss Corinna Shattuck, in charge of the mission at Orfah, Asia Minor, where disturbances recently took place: "The Government officials are protecting myself and my house. Am greatly distressed."

The correspondent says that prior to the agreement of the Porte to accept the mediation of the representatives of the foreign powers between the Turks who are besieging Zeitoun and the Armenians who are holding that town, the Sultan declared that mediation would be impossible until further reports of the situation had been received from Zeitoun. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, went to the Porte again on Jan. 2 and succeeded in obtaining the assent of the Sultan to the acceptance of the offers of the representatives of the powers to settle the Zeitoun situation through their mediation.

The Porte explains its action in suspending the distribution of relief at Harpoot upon the ground that the Government desired to have the relief furnished through a commission of three, composed of one American, one Turk, and one Armenian. Subsequently, however, the Porte informed Minister Terrell that the Americans might afford relief to the Harpoot sufferers, and assured him that they would not be hindered. The male department of the American College at Harpoot has resumed work.

A letter received in Constantinople from Marash says that the Armenian Protestants at Abbastan have accepted Islamism "en masse" as a means of self-preservation. Upon the strength of this information the Armenian Patriarch complained to the Porte and protested against the enforced conversion of Armenians.

The Grand Vizier replied that an order had been sent by the Porte putting a stop to enforced conversion of Protestants, who were entirely free to return to their original religious faith. But, he said, it had been found that usually they were unwilling to re-embrace the Protestant faith. However, the Vizier continued, orders had again been sent instructing the Turkish authorities in Asia Minor that all Armenians expressing a desire for conversion to the Mohammedan faith must be refused.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department confirms the information cabled to the United States from Constantinople that the Porte has granted permission to Americans to distribute relief at Harpoot. A dispatch to this effect has been received at the department from Minister Terrell. No official advices have come to hand concerning the departure of Consul Jewett from Sivas on the relief work.

Fatally Ill in the Street.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 3.—A girl about twenty years old, poorly clad, was found unconscious last evening in Fourth Avenue. She was apparently a respectable girl. She was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital. It was found this morning that she was probably fatally ill.

She told Dr. Thomas F. Goodwin, who attended her, that her name was Mary Kelly, and that her home was in Brooklyn. She said she had come to Mount Vernon to visit friends. Dr. Goodwin said the girl was in the acute stage of Bright's disease.

The name "Dike" was on some of the girl's clothing.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:25 A. M.—22 Park Place; Bock & Co., and others; damage, $2,000.

—12:50 A. M.—21 Monroe Street; damage trifling.

—1 A. M.—134 Norfolk Street; Morris Lichtman; damage, $500.

—3:30 A. M.—15 Park Avenue; Dr. Pryor; damage slight.

—3:50 A. M.—119 Third Avenue; J. J. Barson; damage trifling.

—11:25 A. M.—572 Washington Street; Flynn Brothers; damage, $25.

—11:45 A. M.—171 Madison Street; Paul Collinicky; damage trifling.

—12:25 P. M.—358 Broadway; Meyer Jonasson & Co.; damage slight.

—3:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Seventh Avenue; no damage.

—5 P. M.—161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Mary Barnard; damage, $200.

—8:15 P. M.—[illegible]

CUBA'S REBELS INCREASE

Restlessness in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio—Severe Measures of the Censors.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—There is no doubt that the insurrection is gaining strength daily, and that the rebels are obtaining assistance from sources that have hitherto been thought to be loyal to the Government.

The success of Gomez and Maceo in passing the hitherto invulnerable Trocha, the military line that in previous insurrections kept the rebels in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and their dash across the Province of Santa Clara into Matanzas, has led many men and youths who were wavering in their allegiance to the crown to throw aside their doubts and cast their lot with the insurgents.

The whole island is now in a state of war. The restlessness in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, the two westernmost political divisions of the island, has caused the Government officials to adopt measures to prevent risings there. Heretofore the leading papers here have had correspondents with the army, who have sent reports of the various engagements, which, after being so prepared as to meet the views of the censors, have been published.

These papers will now not be permitted to publish even news of this character, an order having been issued that the newspapers shall print no news concerning the insurrection except such as is contained in information officially furnished them by the Government.

RANCHUELO, Cuba, Dec. 23.—For three days no letters or newspapers have been received from Havana. This is not due to the interruption of railway traffic by the rebels.

Antonio Nunez, the rebel commander in this district, with 600 men, left day before yesterday in the direction of Trinidad. It is said that he will convey ammunition from that locality to the rebel forces in the field in Las Villas. The rebel supply of ammunition has been under the special guardianship of José Maceo and his following.

Before Nunez left for Trinidad he deposed Aniceto Hernandez, a mulatto, who had charge of a band of rebels in this department. His bad conduct led to his dismissal. Catarino Garza, the famous Mexican revolutionist, succeeds Hernandez in the command. Garza, owing to his daring and experience, may have command of the rebel department of the Ranchuelo district. Catarino Garza is a bold and uncompromising fighter. He will cause much trouble.

Don D. A. Leiva, of this district, surrendered to the military authorities at San Juan de las Yaras. In accordance with the terms of Gen. Martinez Campos's amnesty, he was released at once. Many rebels are surrendering, and are being pardoned on the spot.

Mail Service with Cuba.

Postmaster Dayton has received advice from Washington that owing to the continuation of the ill condition of traffic with the Island of Cuba the usual tri-weekly Winter service between Port Tampa, Fla., and Havana, will not be performed this season. The service will therefore continue as at present; that is, twice weekly by steamers sailing from Port Tampa Mondays and Thursdays, the connecting mails for which are closed at the General Post Office, this city, at 7 A. M. the previous day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Nathaniel Green Clark.

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Green Clark, an eminent clergyman and for nearly thirty years prominently identified with the management of the American Board of Foreign Missions, died at his home in West Roxbury, Mass., yesterday, of a form of heart disease aggravated by advanced age and an enfeebled condition.

Dr. Clark was born in Calais, Vt., Jan. 18, 1825, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1845. He was tutor there in 1849 and 1850. He studied theology at Andover and Auburn, and was graduated from the latter place in 1852. He became Professor of English Literature in the University of Vermont, and remained there until 1863. He was ordained Oct. 13, 1857. The latter part of his stay in the university he was also Professor of Latin.

From the university he went to Union College, where he was Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature until 1865, when he was called to the service of the American Board to help the then Foreign Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, who had occupied the desk ever since 1832. Drs. Anderson and Clark worked together for a year, and then the entire work fell upon Dr. Clark.

Dr. Clark was given the degree of D. D. by Union College in 1867, and LL. D. by the University of Vermont in 1875. He was for years a Trustee of Mount Holyoke and Wellesley Colleges. He married a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Isaac R. Worcester of Auburndale.

The Rev. Brother Romuald.

The Rev. Brother Romuald, visitor of the Christian Brothers for the Maryland District, died in Prince George's County, Md., Thursday, of acute bronchitis. He was born in Belgium sixty-six years ago. After being graduated from the University of Luxembourg, he came to the United States, and entered the Order of Christian Brothers, at St. Louis, in 1853.

Having taught in Montreal and Kingston for some years, he was transferred to Baltimore, and thence to Chicago and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia he was appointed to the Presidency of La Salle College in 1872. Brother Romuald was subsequently visitor to St. Mary's College, San Francisco; President of St. Joseph's College, Missouri, and of the St. Louis College of Christian Brothers. He was a man of great ability and varied accomplishments.

Chief Engineer A. L. Churchill.

Chief Engineer A. L. Churchill of the Revenue Cutter Service died at his home, in Washington, suddenly, of heart disease, New Year's Day. Mr. Churchill was born in Massachusetts, in 1837, and entered the army in 1861, since which time he had been on active duty in the army, navy, and Revenue Cutter Service, with the exception of two years' sick leave and on waiting orders.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Edward Andariese, who died at her home, in Clifton, S. I., on Jan. 1, was born nearly eighty years ago on the island of Guadaloupe. Her father, M. Le Sac, was a French refugee, engaged in sugar planting in that island. She came to this country at an early age to attend school in New-York City. She married Mr. Edward Andariese, a West India merchant, and thereafter resided here. Mrs. Andariese was widely known, and, on account of remarkable personal traits and intellectual qualities, has left the impression of a strong and unique personality. She leaves four grandchildren—two grandsons and two granddaughters.

—Ambrose L. Huggins, the Baltimore agent for the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, died yesterday of a complication of diseases. He had been seriously ill a month. Mr. Huggins was seventy-six years old, and was born in Middletown, Va.

—John Finn of Fairfield, Conn., died yesterday at his home after a long illness. He was eighty-four years old, and the oldest Irish resident in this part of the State.

New Woolen Mill for Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—Application for a charter was made at Rome, Ga., to-day by the Trainer Manufacturing Company. The company has a capital of $2,000,000. It will manufacture woolen goods and the finer qualities of cotton goods.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 3.—The cottage of W. F. Capen, a retired dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, on the Shrewsbury River, was burned to-night. Lace curtains are supposed to have caught fire from a lamp. Mr. Capen and his family were at supper. He smelled smoke, and went into the room, but was driven out by the flames. The damage was $12,000; partly insured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The five-story building occupying a half block at Sixty-second Street and Lexington Avenue was almost destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss will be $75,000. The building was owned by W. G. Press, and was just about completed. A strong northwest wind fanned the flames vigorously, and the firemen had a difficult task in overcoming them.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Fire destroyed the bakery and confectionery establishment of J. Van Velsor, at 384 Main Street, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The second story was occupied by dentists, and the third story by a picture frame concern. Loss estimated at $50,000; insurance unknown.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 3.—Fire to-night destroyed the Cranberry Breaker at Cranberry, near Hazleton, operated by A. Pardee & Co. The massive structure, which was recently rebuilt, was burned in less than an hour, causing a loss of nearly $100,000.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Quebec, Jan. 3.—Fire to-day destroyed the greater part of this place. The loss is very heavy.

UTAH'S RICHES UNTOLD

Statehood Will Be Followed by Great Developments.

MR. CLAWSON'S VIEW OF THE FUTURE

Within a Few Years the New State Will Take a Prominent Place in the Mining World.

A short time ago President Cleveland gave notice that he would to-day issue a proclamation approving the Constitution of Utah, and declaring the Territory to be a State.

In New-York City there is a large colony of Mormons. It is made up of students, temporary residents, and transient visitors. The St. Denis Hotel is practically the headquarters of Utah representatives.

Among the prominent citizens of Utah who will show their colors in the city to-day will be A. H. Woodruff, a son of Wilford Woodruff, the venerable President and "prophet, seer, and revelator" of the Mormon Church; Junius F. Wells, a brother of the recently elected Governor of Utah; Spencer Clawson, a prominent Republican; A. W. McCune, President of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, and a heavy stockholder in The Salt Lake Herald; Robert Patrick, Jr., M. A. Romney, A. W. Pullen, Selden I. Clawson, Walter Dinwoody, John Dern, a prominent mining operator; Elders Samuel W. Richards and Arthur F. Barnes, T. G. Odell, Fred Myers, William Ballentine, James Scowcraft, and Albert Scowcraft. All the men named are business men in Salt Lake and Ogden.

Spencer Clawson, one of the largest wholesale dealers in Salt Lake City, is well known among the dry goods men in New-York, as he has visited them annually for the last twenty-five years. When seen at the Waldorf last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"Saturday will be a great day for Utah. It seems now that there is no possibility of a failure to secure Statehood. President Cleveland has said he would issue the proclamation, and, of course, it will be issued to-morrow. It is now almost fifty years since the first effort was made to secure admission. The first Legislature that met asked for the admission of the State of Deseret. But the petition was not heeded. Gradually parts of Deseret were taken away to help form the surrounding States, and what was left was called Utah, after the tribe of Indians found there by the Mormon settlers.

"All the portions taken away were recognized before Utah. Even Nevada was taken into the Union. The people of Utah formed six Constitutions before the present one, and they were rejected. Now you can imagine that they will rejoice to see the fruit of their long waiting.

"The new Constitution will take effect on Monday, and then new State officers will be inaugurated. All the people of the State will take part in the general rejoicing. Salt Lake has had a great many great political demonstrations, but the one on Monday will probably be the greatest in its history. Politics will cut no figure in the general rejoicing. The Democrats will join in welcoming the Republican administration because its members comprise the first administration of the State of Utah.

"While Utah has been a Territory its people have found it difficult to develop the resources of the country. Men with capital to invest have a prejudice against Territories. Statehood, therefore, is expected to bring a large measure of prosperity to Utah. In fact, the development of our mines has already fairly begun, and promise is held out for a decade of great prosperity.

"I believe that in a few years Utah will show such progress as will place it in the front rank of the Western mining States. It lies in the midst of the Great Basin. All around it are States which have developed great riches. It lies right in the centre of a great undeveloped region, and Salt Lake City is the distributing point for Utah, Eastern Nevada, Western Colorado, Western Wyoming, and Southern Idaho.

"The resources of Utah have scarcely been touched. There are still great mountain regions which have never been searched for minerals. There are large tracts of land which can be placed under water and made to yield good returns. Railroad communication has not been sufficiently established. In fact, the development of Utah will make many large fortunes.

"But already we are making great strides. Many of our silver mines are still operating because of their large ore bodies and the ease with which they can be worked. We have a mountain of iron in the south, with coal a short distance away. The Great Salt Lake will furnish salt enough for the entire region. Water power is plentiful. Copper mines and coal mines are now being operated. These I just mention as among the many evidences of our great wealth.

"But the industry that is now attracting attention in Salt Lake City is gold mining. We have a region fifty miles from the city which has never been advertised, but which is wonderful. If it was in Colorado or Montana, it would now be known throughout the country. But in Utah we have not yet become adepts in advertising, but New-York men are now beginning to go there. I do not doubt that in a short time the district will have a marvelous growth.

"Mercur is a new camp. For twenty years it has been known that there were gold values in that vicinity, but all attempts to extract the metal profitably proved failures. When the South African mines began to show the value of the cyanide process, however, the problem was solved. A cyanide mill was put up at the Mercur Mine, and, whereas five years ago it was regarded as a very undesirable property, it is now held to be worth $1,500,000. For over two years it has been paying dividends of $25,000 a month.

"Salt Lake business men have always been very conservative in mining matters. They waited for the Mercur to prove itself before they were willing to vouch for it. But now in Salt Lake the people all unite in believing that the prosperity of the city will rest largely on that of the gold-mining region. What was once a barren desert is now alive with gold seekers.

"The ore body has been traced for almost seven miles. It resembles very much the deposit in South Africa. In fact, it is claimed that the deposits are precisely similar. The extent of the Utah field cannot be told. Thirty-five miles away it is claimed that a similar formation has been discovered."

EFFORTS TO MAKE UTAH A STATE.

President Cleveland Favored Admission During His First Term.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—George L. Miller, Surveyor of the Port here, tells an interesting story of the desire of President Cleveland during his first term to secure the admission of Utah to Statehood. According to this story, between Mr. Cleveland's election and inauguration, prominent Western Democrats, among them Dr. Miller, urged him to take advanced ground in favor of the admission of Utah, and the President became interested, and in his message indorsed what they asked for.

The Western Democrats then took it upon themselves to endeavor to induce prominent Mormons to make the concessions necessary to gain Statehood.

The Edmunds act was being vigorously enforced at that time, and leaders of the Church were in hiding. Conferences were therefore difficult and surrounded with secrecy.

More than one trip was required to meet George Q. Cannon, who was among the mountains. Finally he was seen, and Delegate Caine was also interviewed in Salt Lake City.

Cannon and Caine saw the force of the argument that they should hold a Territorial convention, adopt a Constitution in which polygamy should be renounced forever, and should ask Congress to make Utah a State.

They could, however, make no definite promises until they had advised with President Taylor of the Church. Surmising that Taylor would not listen to the proposition, the envoys emphasized the argument that under these existing conditions the Edmunds act would be used to hound and harass the Mormons until they renounced their practices or left the country, and the envoys urged action on their part.

The Mormons answered that God was on their side and would give them strength to prevail against their enemies. That ended negotiations for the time, as Taylor refused to consider the proposition, although a great majority of his people were heartily sick of polygamy and ready to abandon it for peace and good government.

Convicted of Murdering a Woman.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—William Andrew Thein was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree for having killed [illegible] in June [illegible] years in State prison.

CAUSED BY AN OFFICER'S DEFAULT

The Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia Forced, by a Director, to Make an Assignment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company, at 142 South Fourth Street, assigned to-day. The assignees are Thomas De Witt Cuyler and Effingham B. Morris.

The failure of the company resulted from unsuccessful and unauthorized speculations on the part of J. Rush Ritter, real estate officer of the company and a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Ritter speculated heavily in a number of securities, chiefly in the stock of the Citizens' Passenger Railway of Indianapolis, and had also been concerned in a number of real estate deals in New-Jersey and elsewhere.

He became deeply involved, and to meet certain obligations drew four drafts on a Mr. Cook of New-York, to which were attached bills of purchase for certain securities. The drafts aggregated $209,000, and bore the signature of Mr. Ritter and the name (by rubber stamp) of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company. The drafts were taken by Mr. Ritter to the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city, whose cashier, J. S. McKee, instead of entering them for collection, paid Mr. Ritter the $209,000 in cash. The drafts were returned from New-York dishonored.

President Clay of the Solicitors' Company consented to furnish the Tradesmen's Bank with an indemnifying bond for $150,000, without waiting for the authority of his Directors. The Directors were ignorant of the creation of this obligation, it is said, until Sunday last, nearly two weeks after the transaction. A hurried meeting of the board was held, and the action of the President and the bond given by him were jointly repudiated. The Tradesmen's Bank threatened to bring suit for the $150,000, and the assignment of the Solicitors' Company was then decided upon by the Directors.

Through worrying over the affair, Mr. Ritter has become critically ill, and is now lying at the point of death. Cashier McKee of the Tradesmen's Bank has retired from the service of the institution.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—The news of the failure of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia caused a severe shock here to those interested in the Citizens' Street Railway Company. The trust concern was trustee of the bondholders of the railway company, and Mr. Clay, one of the Directors of the corporation, is President of the Allen Trust Company. The report of the failure played havoc with the stocks of the Citizens' Company. They were selling at 54 three weeks ago. The flurry in New-York a few days ago reduced them to 33, and the failure of the trust company immediately pulled them down to 26. Mr. Verner of Pittsburg, one of the heaviest stockholders in the street railway company, said this afternoon that another trustee would be appointed. He anticipates no serious results, but deplores the failure.

NO INTEREST HERE INVOLVED.

New-York Concerns Not Interested in Director Ritter's Speculations.

Cuyler, Morgan & Co. of 44 Pine Street are the correspondents in this city of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Cornelius C. Cuyler, senior member of the firm, is a brother of Col. T. De Witt Cuyler, one of the company's assignees. Nothing was known at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. of any New-York interest in Director Ritter's speculations. The report that he had an associate here was not credited. Relations between the company and Cuyler, Morgan & Co., were limited mainly to collections, although the company was trustee for various mortgages in which the New-York firm had an interest.

Information here was that the trouble was due primarily to complications with the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, the company being trustee for the bonds. The railway company had a charter from the State of Indiana, supposed to be perpetual. Recently the Corporation Counsel of Indianapolis gave an opinion that the charter would expire in seven years. Negotiations for a settlement of litigation were suddenly broken off and the railway stock declined from 58 to 24. The trust company had made loans on both stock and bonds, which had to be adjusted to the new quotations. This led to exposure of Director Ritter's operations, in which he had used the company's name in getting money. Since the loan from the Tradesmen's Bank threatened to involve the company, the Directors decided to protect all creditors by an assignment, as Cuyler, Morgan & Co. were advised.

SECOND SYMPHONY AFTERNOON

Able Work by Conductor Van Der Stucken—Paderewski's Playing Makes the Audience Enthusiastic.

The second afternoon concert of the current series of the Symphony Society of New-York was heard yesterday in Carnegie Hall by a large audience. Frank Van Der Stucken again conducted, and he instilled into the performance of the orchestra that abundance of vim and fire which is so productive of excellent results in symphonic playing. The orchestra was a composite one, made up of the members of the larger music corps of the city. Nevertheless, there was a noticeable improvement in its work over that of the last season.

Either the orchestra has made rapid strides in development and advanced materially in finish, or "the man from Cincinnati," as Mr. Van Der Stucken is now titled by his New-York friends, has imbued the instrumentalists with that interest in their work and has put them through such a thorough course of rehearsals as to fully familiarize them with this kind of playing and make them enter into the proper spirit of it.

The Schumann Symphony, No. 4, with which the concert was opened, was given with fluency and precision. The rendering was so smooth and finished that one could scarcely realize that the performers were other than a well-disciplined permanent organization of years' standing. The audience, in which women were in a large majority, had evidently congregated to worship at the shrine of Paderewski. As a consequence, the orchestral selections were of a secondary consideration with them. The assemblage displayed its feeling of impatience throughout the playing of the symphony, and but feeble plaudits followed the first number. The Romanza was given so charmingly that the coming of Paderewski was lost sight of for the moment, and genuine applause emanated from all sections of the auditorium. With each successive number approbation increased, so that when Wagner's "Kaisermarsch" was played the enthusiasm called forth numerous acknowledgments from the conductor.

At the outset of the Liszt "E Flat Major Concerto" a lack of confidence was plainly discernible on the part of Paderewski, but it was soon dispelled, for the orchestra was ably controlled by Mr. Van Der Stucken, and after the first few bars all evidences of nervousness had disappeared.

The soloist was soon oblivious to all save his work, and the opening phrases were given with a bravura not expected from a frail physique, such as Paderewski's. The audience and orchestra were instantly warmed up by his intensity of purpose, and all were subservient to the power of the artist.

The concerto was played with a brilliancy and a dash such as only masters like Paderewski have at their command. The innumerable technical difficulties were passed over as if they were but trifles, and all the beauties of the solo instrument, which Liszt could so prominently bring forth, were boldly brought out. The result was a cyclone of applause at the finish, and Paderewski was called out ten times. Later he played two Chopin and two Schubert-Liszt numbers, and again demonstrated his superiority as a virtuoso. Nothing more finished has ever been heard than his playing of the Schubert-Liszt "Ständchen," although his other selections were given with that charm he alone can instill into them.

The interlude "Ingwelde," by Max Schillings, was given beautifully, and the Glinka overture was delightfully played by the orchestra. The concert will be repeated to-night.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, Deputy Quartermaster General, six months; Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, Ninth Infantry, fifteen days' extension.

—The transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry are Lieut. John R. Seyburn from Company I to Company C and Lieut. Harrison J. Price from Company C to Company I.

—The transfers in the Fifth Cavalry are Lieut. Fred W. Foster from Troop A to Troop M and Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure from Troop M to Troop A.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeons M. S. Guest and C. F. Barr have been ordered to examination for promotion.

BIG CROP OF CANDIDATES

Numerous Republicans in the Race for Governor.

MORTON'S DECISION GIVES THEM HOPE

Two Views of the Results of the Depew Dinner—Morton's Friends Say He Dictated Terms to the Leaders.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The crop of Republican Gubernatorial candidates promises to be large this year. Since Gov. Morton's decision to be a Presidential candidate they have been coming up at the rate of a half dozen a day. The list already includes Warner Miller, Controller James A. Roberts, Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Speaker Hamilton Fish, Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Senator Clarence Lexow, and Congressman Sereno E. Payne. It is proper to state that some of these men have not been consulted and have not communicated with any of the public men here. Their claims are advanced by their friends here, and their names figure in the discussion.

At the Depew dinner in New-York the "consent" of Gov. Morton to become a Presidential candidate was "secured," as the Republicans who were there put it. There is another way of putting that proposition, which is employed by some of Gov. Morton's friends here. They say "Gov. Morton 'secured' the pledge of support from those who were present." In securing these pledges, Gov. Morton gave evidence of his thoroughness as a business man. Representatives of all the elements of the party were present and there can be no getting away from whatever "arrangements" were made at that time. It was like securing a half dozen witnesses to a deed or a will. In the future there can be no misunderstandings.

That all these elements were represented had as much bearing on the Gubernatorial situation as it will present itself next year as upon the Morton Presidential boom, and the question which is oftenest asked is: "What was the dicker by which Platt, Miller, and Roberts came together?" Was a triple alliance framed? And if so, what will Roberts get, what will Miller get, and what will Platt get?

The past differences of these men, dating from the old Stalwart and Half-Breed days, and renewed from time to time since that warfare died out, is responsible for a portion of the questioning. Six months ago no one would have predicted that Roberts and Platt would be dining at the same board and pledging themselves to the same common political cause. The well-known ambitions of the three men have been responsible for the rest of the questioning.

For Platt a place in the Cabinet, for Miller a place in the Senate, for Roberts the Governorship—these have been the ambitions credited to them. Is it possible that when they, representing such widely diverse elements in the party, joined in a united support of Morton for the Presidency, they joined in the other propositions involved?

Some of Warner Miller's closest friends, a TIMES correspondent learned to-day, were engaged in sounding Controller Roberts as to his Gubernatorial aspirations less than a month ago, and yet, when the announcement was made the other day that Gov. Morton was out of the Gubernatorial race next year, Mr. Miller's friends at once said that it meant Miller for Governor.

Controller Roberts may have given up his very laudable Gubernatorial aspirations at the same time that he joined forces with the Platt machine in bringing out Morton. If he did, he is a rare politician to come from Erie County.

There is some random talk that a "gold brick" was sold at the Depew dinner. It is not made absolutely clear whether the purchaser was Controller Roberts or Gov. Morton, but it is the Erie County view of it that Mr. Platt conducted the sale, and that both Gov. Morton and Roberts got a good chunk of the stock. This feeling is doubtless due to the general distrust with which all Erie County politicians look at all of Mr. Platt's actions.

WORKING FOR THE CONVENTION.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Raising Funds for Democratic Gathering.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Business Men's League decisive steps were taken to secure the Democratic National Convention for St. Louis. It decided to follow the same course that secured the Republican Convention. It was stated that nine members of the Democratic National Committee had promised to vote for St. Louis, and a large number of others had agreed to be non-committal until the claims of St. Louis were considered.

An application from the National Committee of the Populist Party was read, asking for terms for holding the National Convention here. The league made a handsome offer, and the selection of St. Louis is practically assured.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The subscriptions to the fund for securing the National Democratic Convention began coming in yesterday. The committee fears but one city now, and that is New-York, while St. Louis, Chicago, and Boston are not considered possibilities.

A DECLARATION FOR REED.

A Boston Paper Regards Him as New-England's Candidate.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Boston Journal will say to-morrow: "The Boston Journal, voicing the vigorous sentiment of the Republican Party of New-England, declares for Thomas B. Reed for the Presidency.

"If New-England's delegates to the National Convention are to represent New-England, they must be Reed men—all of them. Mr. Reed is the biggest, busiest, best-developed man in the great Republican Party. He is by far the strongest champion of its principles and policies, identified with all and devoted to all, but making a particular hobby of none. He is the ideal Republican. He is strong, alert, wise, patriotic, determined, good-tempered, thoroughly trained, of great public experience, and yet in the prime of life. If he lived in Arizona or Oregon, New-England would support him just as enthusiastically as a duty to the Republican Party of the Nation. The Journal considers this the time for a declaration of belief and purpose."

Hot Senatorial Fight in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3.—The Senatorial fight which will begin in the Legislature next week will be a very active one. Of the five avowed candidates, Col. Hooker, Col. Money, "Private" John Allen, ex-Gov. Lowry, and Gov. Stone, it is possible Col. Money will have the largest vote on the first ballot, but friends of the others declare he will never have enough to elect. In the event of a dead-lock, Governor-elect McLaurin, it is claimed, will become prominent among the candidates.

MARRIED.

OUDIN—FOLGER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1895, in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., by the Right Rev. Lemuel H. Wells, assisted by the Rev. Henry N. Nelson, Jr., Susan Worth, daughter of the late Hon. Charles J. Folger, to Maurice Agnus Oudin.

DIED.

BEACH.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, 1896, Alfred E. Beach.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 9 West 20th St., on Monday morning, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Stratford, Conn.

HANSON.—On Jan. 2, suddenly, Laura, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary E. Hanson.

Funeral services at residence of her parents, Kingman and Hamilton Roads, South Orange, on Saturday, 4th inst., upon arrival of 12:50 P. M. train from New-York at Mountain Station, D., L. and W. R. R. Carriages will be in waiting at the station. Interment private.

MOORE.—On Friday morning, Jan. 3, Cornelia P., widow of the late James M. Moore, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Charles V. Moore, White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 5, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:20 P. M. Interment at Manhasset, L. I., Monday.

TWOMBLY.—At Madison, N. J., on Jan. 1, 1896, suddenly, of pneumonia, Alice, eldest child of Hamilton McK. and Florence A. V. Twombly, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, 684 5th Av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at 10:30 o'clock.

Special Notices.

"The Exhibition is one of the sights of the season and should on no account be missed."—Times.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
NOW ON FREE VIEW
Day and Evening,
THE COLLECTION OF
WM. M. CHASE, N. A.
PAINTINGS, STUDIO APPOINTMENTS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CURIOS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, COSTUMES,
TAPESTRIES, OLD WEAPONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, METAL WORK.
A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF FINGER RINGS, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
Absolute public sale on the afternoons of Jan. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and evenings of Jan. 9 and 10.

Applications for catalogues will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
ANTIQUE
JAPANESE ARMOR,
EMBROIDERIES, IVORIES, AND BRONZES.
OLD SPANISH BROCADES,
CHURCH HANGINGS
AND VESTMENTS,
Furniture, Paintings, and Tapestries,
THE COLLECTION OF AN AMATEUR,
to be sold by auction,
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7 & 8,
3:15 P. M.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

Exclude the Cold. Keep the house warm. Use ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips on your doors and windows. They exclude cold wind, snow, and dust. Manufactured by S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

New Publications.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.
(ESTABLISHED 1830.)
Volume CXXXII. begins January, 1896.

During 1896 GODEY'S MAGAZINE will contain:

TALKS WITH SUCCESSFUL WOMEN.

Valuable hints about various branches of industry which are open to women, by women who have succeeded in them.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Discussions of musical subjects or people, illustrated each month with portraits, autographs, and one or more pages of music. This music alone will make a valuable collection.

This series of articles is a unique feature among monthly magazines. The papers are interesting to all readers, and are of positive value to those who play and sing.

THE STAGE.

Illustrated articles upon the best and newest plays and the foremost actors, particularly the best American productions. These are much more than gossip of players. They are entertaining discussions of the dramas that are talked about. Such treatment is not found in any other magazine.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The magazine will be well and thoroughly illustrated from cover to cover. Competent artists and improved methods of making and printing the plates will be employed.

THE COVERS.

The covers are different every month. They are designed by popular artists, and the covers for a year will be valuable as an art collection in themselves.

THE FASHION DEPARTMENT,

which for years has given the latest fads and fashions, is of particular interest to women.

A HOME MAGAZINE.

GODEY'S is a magazine of this country and of to-day. It is a family magazine, with a larger scope than it had as the "Lady's Book." It is a monthly feast of wholesome, interesting reading, fit for every member of the household.

In addition to the features mentioned above each number will contain a liberal amount of fiction by the best writers, articles on subjects of general interest, book reviews, &c., &c.

Subscriptions, $1.00 a year.
Ten cents a number.
Send ten cents for a sample copy. None free.
THE GODEY COMPANY,
52 Lafayette Place, New-York.

READY JANUARY 8th.
DEAN HOLE'S NEW BOOK,
A Little Tour in America.

By the Very Rev. S. REYNOLDS HOLE, Dean of Rochester. Author of "A Little Tour in Ireland," "The Memories of Dean Hole," "A Book About Roses," &c. 12MO, CLOTH, GILT TOP, $1.75.

London Times: "His pages ripple over with fun, but his humor is not fatiguing, because it is never forced and rests on a firm foundation of shrewd observation and kindly but not undiscriminating appreciation."

London Graphic: "There is not a page that does not contain some good thing—a gem of wit, a touch of wisdom, a scrap of kindly counsel, a quaint anecdote, or a homely truth."

EDWARD ARNOLD, Publisher,
70 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
"A LITTLE WIZARD,"
By STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
Author of "A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE."
Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, 50 Cents.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
R. F. FENNO & CO.,
112 FIFTH AVE., NEW-YORK.

ALL THE LEADING EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS and periodicals for sale by the International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane St., N. Y., one door east of Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

COURT PAPERS DISAPPEAR

Long Island Traction Affidavits Missed by the Kings County Clerk.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE WAS IN THEM

Patrick H. Flynn's Easy Way of Getting Rich—Col. Williams's Testimony Is Among the Missing Documents.

The announcement was made in Brooklyn yesterday that the Supreme Court records of the hearing before Justice Gaynor in the suit of Mrs. Emma J. O'Connor for the appointment of a receiver of the Long Island Traction Company were missing from the County Clerk's office.

Among these papers was an affidavit of Col. Timothy S. Williams, Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in which Col. Williams alleges that Patrick H. Flynn had received several hundred thousand dollars for stopping the suit of Joseph B. Markey against the Brooklyn Heights Company in 1893. In connection with this affidavit the following agreement has been made public:

> The following is a memorandum of an understanding arrived at this 19th day of May, 1893, between Messrs. J. & W. Seligman of the City of New-York, Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. of the City of Philadelphia, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. of the City of New-York, and Mr. P. H. Flynn of the City of Brooklyn:
>
> 1. Mr. Flynn is able to secure a discontinuance of a certain action now pending in the City Court of Brooklyn, wherein Joseph B. Markey is plaintiff, and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and others are defendants, in which action the plaintiff seems to restrain the consummation of an agreement of lease—heretofore executed by the Directors and authorized by the shareholders of the company—of the property and franchises of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and to secure the vacation of a preliminary injunction granted in aid of the permanent relief prayed for in said action.
>
> 2. Mr. Flynn hereby delivers to the counsel for the other parties hereto a consent to vacate said preliminary injunction and discontinue said action.
>
> 3. Messrs. J. & W. Seligman, E. W. Clark & Co., and H. B. Hollins & Co. agree to conclude with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. an agreement to purchase all the shares of stock of the Broadway Railroad Company, the Broadway Ferry and Metropolitan Avenue Railroad Company, and the Jamaica and Brooklyn Railroad Company, and agree further that on payment by said Flynn of one-fifth of the purchase price therefor he shall be entitled to one-fourth of any and all profits that may arise out of the resale by the other parties of said interests, the remaining three-fourths to belong to the other parties to this memorandum.
>
> In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their signatures this 19th day of May, 1893.
>
> (Signed) J. & W. SELIGMAN.
> E. W. CLARK & CO.,
> By H. J. Burke.
> H. B. HOLLINS & CO.
> P. H. FLYNN.

Mr. Flynn, it is said, received several hundred thousand dollars for withdrawing the suit, and also several thousand dollars for counsel fees.

Col. Williams, in his affidavit, states that Mr. Flynn received the money for stopping the Markey suit, and allowink the syndicate to go ahead and purchase the various railroads in the Eastern District for the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. He also states that in June, 1894, notwithstanding that possession had been taken under the lease, with the consent and approval of Mr. Flynn he began an action to set aside the lease, which action is still pending, and that in October, 1894, and February, 1895, Mr. Flynn began other suits asking for an accounting between the lessor and the lessee of the Long Island Traction Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, seeking to enjoin the defendants from taking any action to repay the guarantee fund of $4,000,000, either to the Brooklyn Heights or the Long Island Traction Company, and restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from assuming the payment of the collateral trust notes of $3,000,000 issued by the Brooklyn Heights Company and the Long Island Traction Company.

Col. Williams yesterday refused to mention any figures, but he said his affidavit was correct.

In the suit of Mrs. Connor, Justice Gaynor, in speaking of the affidavit of Col. Williams in relation to Mr. Flynn's action in the Markey suit, said:

> The result was that he (Flynn) was let into the profit of the scheme, or enterprise, in consideration of his getting out of the way with his injunction suit, and received then (to use the words of the uncontradicted affidavit before me) "several hundreds of thousands of dollars" in railroad bonds and money.
>
> A Court cannot knowingly allow itself to be used for such a purpose. At the same time it is still more impressive that those engaged in making individual profit out of such exploiting and manipulation of public franchises, and of companies endowed therewith only to enable them to do a public service, should yield to such an attack in their eagerness to get through, or their fear of being thwarted, and that their gain was to be so great that they could pay out of it such an enormous exaction.

Patrick H. Flynn, speaking of the matter, said:

"I wanted my lawyer to deny this agreement in toto when it was presented in court. I had explained the whole matter to him and he knew how the agreement was obtained, and that the intention of the agreement is not the same as the writing makes it appear. I was ready to make an affidavit that I never received consideration of any kind for the discontinuing of the Markey suit.

"Judge Gaynor informed my counsel that the affidavit of Mr. Williams was not relevant to the case in which it was presented, and no contradiction was made of it at the time because it is to be used in the suit I have to break the lease of the Brooklyn City Railroad to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. We did not think it well to let them know our side of this story. It will be explained and made clear then."

It is said the papers in the case have only been mislaid, and that the County Clerk will find them before many hours have elapsed.

Produce Exchange By-Laws.

On petition of many members of the Produce Exchange, the Board of Managers of that body gave a hearing yesterday in regard to amendments to the by-laws, on which members will vote on Jan. 15. The managers had submitted three propositions for a single ballot. One was to apply one-half the yearly surplus of the Exchange to the Gratuity Fund, out of which death insurances are paid; another, that the limit of assessment on members of $3 for each death, assessments now stopping with 50 deaths in any year, be removed whenever the Gratuity Fund may be reduced to $750,000; and the third provided that the managers might, in their discretion, buy all membership certificates offered for sale for five years. All argument at the hearing favored the submission of the propositions separately for voting. Call for a viva voce expression resulted unanimously for separation. The managers will probably so order.

Mr. Quigg Interested in Custom House.

Congressman Quigg called on Collector Kilbreth yesterday afternoon and passed several hours inspecting the condition of the Custom House. He will try to push a bill through Congress for an appropriation for $500,000 for the renovation of that building.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Forecast for Saturday: NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except occasional flurries of snow, colder, with a cold wave, high northwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, colder, with a cold wave, high northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, with a cold wave Saturday and Saturday night, northwesterly winds, extremely cold Sunday morning. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, much colder, cold wave in northern portion, freezing temperature in northern and central portions, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, fair and colder, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in eastern and southern portions, northeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, continued fair and cold weather, northeasterly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in southeast portion, light northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, continued cold, westerly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, continued fair and cold weather, light northerly winds. MINNESOTA, continued fair and cold weather, light, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, KANSAS, and COLORADO, continued cold and fair weather, northeasterly winds. NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portions, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair and warmer, southeasterly winds.

The present cold wave made its first appearance in the far Northwest in the Canadian Province of Alberta, on the morning of the 1st. From that time until this morning the temperature steadily fell in Alberta and the adjacent Canadian provinces, reaching minimum temperature of 30° to 40° below zero. As is usual with severe cold waves, this one was an accompaniment of an area of phenomenally high pressure, the latter exceeding 31 inches.

GORDON'S BOOKKEEPER EXAMINED

Louis Bernheimer Contradicts Himself Under Cross-Examination—Objections to Questions by Judge Fitzgerald.

The trial of Louis Gordon, accused of setting fire to his shirt factory, at 21 Walker Street, was resumed in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

Louis Bernheimer, the former bookkeeper for Gordon, testified for the defense that he noticed nothing unusual about the factory before the fire. He denied that he had helped to alter the book entries so as to deceive the insurance companies, as stated by Witness Milch.

On cross-examination the witness's testimony proved to be damaging to the defense. He contradicted himself several times, and admitted that he had refused to answer a number of important questions at his examination before the insurance adjusters.

When the witness was asked about certain books the defense said were used in the factory he admitted that he never saw them, and if they had at all existed Gordon himself must have kept them.

Bernheimer was kept on the stand all day. Assistant District Attorney Davis subjected him to a severe cross-examination as to his manner of keeping Gordon's books. The witness frequently evaded answering by saying he "did not remember."

Judge Fitzgerald questioned the witness, and ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, objected. Judge Fitzgerald overruled the objections, and Mr. Curtis then criticised the Court for asking questions.

The Judge rapped loudly with his gavel, and told Mr. Curtis he was out of order.

The court then adjourned until Monday, when it will open in Part IV.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Cases in Which Contractors Will Probably Not Press Their Claims.

The Corporation Counsel may be called upon soon to defend suits against the city for claims aggregating $7,000,000 in connection with work performed by several contractors in constructing the new aqueduct.

The suits were brought in 1890, and the contractors claim that they have not been paid the full amounts of their claims against the city. Their bids on excavations, according to their claims, were for the removal of loose earth. They asked extra compensation for rock blasting. A test case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the city was sustained in its refusal to pay this extra money.

The Corporation Counsel will move next week to dismiss the complaints on the ground that they have not been prosecuted. If the motion is denied, the suits will be put on the calendar for trial.

It is believed that the contractors will not appear in view of the Court of Appeals decision.

PRAISE FOR THE GRAND JURY.

The December Jurors Complimented by Judge Cowing.

The County Grand Jury for the December term was discharged yesterday afternoon by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court. The Judge complimented the Grand Jury on its excellent work. He said that it had disposed of 746 cases, nearly double the average number acted on by former juries. The jury found 481 true bills and dismissed 265 complaints. Judge Cowing said:

> There could be no criticism of your work. The indictments found show the care and good judgment used. There is one thing I wish to compliment, and that is the courage you have shown in dismissing a complaint when there was not sufficient evidence to expect a conviction. If other Grand Juries and the Magistrates of lower courts had the same courage it would save time and money for the county.
>
> Gentlemen, you have my thanks and the thanks of the people.

The Grand Jury was then discharged, and the court was adjourned for the term.

United States Court Calendar.

The jury calendar of the United States Circuit Court will be called by Judge Lacombe in Room 122 of the Federal Building at 11 o'clock next Monday morning.

There are eighty-four cases on the calendar, and they will be divided among Judges Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Papers discontinuing a suit brought by her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, against the Standard Asphalt Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. Miles & Johnson of 11 Wall Street are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

—David May moved in the Supreme Court yesterday to vacate the attachments against Walter D. Valentine & Co., whose offices in this city were recently raided by Chief of Police Conlin on charges of swindling, on the ground that Valentine is a non-resident. Judge Beekman reserved decision.

STATE COURTS

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Peter Gronsell, Louisa See, Martin Moser, Mary A. A. Miller.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Roosevelt vs. Blauvelt—Samuel H. Ordway. Mayer vs. Bachman—J. Warren Greene. Brown vs. Selleck—Wilbur McBride. Pancoast vs. O'Kane—James R. Ely. Spero vs. Strauss—William G. Bates. Matter of Lorillard—Burton N. Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Beekman vs. Whittemore—T. T. Wells.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Standard Brush Company—William C. Howard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judgment was taken by default yesterday against Henry Duncan Wood, stock broker of 35 Broad Street for $62,561, in favor of William P. Clyde for money loaned, with interest, under an agreement dated Jan. 26, 1885. On that date a loan of $40,000 to Mr. Wood was extended for three years, Mr. Wood agreeing not to sell his seat in the New-York Stock Exchange during the three years without giving Mr. Clyde thirty days' notice. Mr. Wood paid $5.000 on account in April and May, 1891. He became a member of the Exchange in 1874, and suspended on March 26, 1895.

—Judgment for $3,049 was entered yesterday against Ferdinand Rauch & Co., formerly manufacturers of knee trousers at 131 Bleecker Street, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, in favor of Moses Kahn on a note made by the firm in Newark, N. J. Execution was issued to the Sheriff against Mr. Rauch only as the other partner, Maurice M. Kahn, was not summoned. The firm dissolved a few weeks ago, and went into liquidation.

—Mehaffey & Phillips, importers and manufacturers of buttons and trimmings at 27 Howard Street, have sold out to S. A. Frost to secure his claim for money loaned to the firm. Their liabilities outside of this claim are said to be about $8,000, and they are offering to compromise with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar in sixty days, and it is said that three-fourths of the creditors have accepted the offer.

—The clothing house of M. K. Weil, 929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., was closed yesterday by foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Missouri National Bank for $6,730, and J. B. Weil of Keokuk, Iowa, for $13,000. The liabilities are said to amount to $50,000. The assets consist of stock valued at $40,000 and real estate valued at $35,000.

—Judge Beekman yesterday dissolved the Standard Brush Company of 400 Broome Street and appointed William C. Howard receiver in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. The matter is merely a formal one to wind up the concern, as all the debts have been paid, and the assets are $1,200.

—The Pelletreau Lithographing Company of 18 to 22 Desbrosses Street confessed another judgment yesterday, this one being in favor of the Hanover National Bank for $8,731 for discounted notes.

—Two executions were received by the Sheriff yesterday for $2,124 against August Schmidt, cooper at 543 East Seventy-fourth Street, in favor of the Richard Grant Company.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against John Scharles, liquor dealer on Westchester Avenue, near Robbins Avenue, for $1,848 in favor of Adolph G. Hupfel.

John E. McKay's Office Abolished.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday abolished the office of first assistant engineer of the Department of Public Works at a salary of $5,000 a year. John E. McKay, who held the office, was allowed the use of a horse and carriage, and Commissioner Collis estimates that his action will save the city $6,500 a year. McKay had charge of the pumping stations and water meters. The duties of the office henceforth will be performed by the Aqueduct Commissioners.

EACH TEAM WON ONE GAME

Jersey Cyclers Bowl Some Lively Games at Reid's Alleys.

ATALANTAS BEATEN BY THREE PINS

The Tourist Wheelmen, Catholic Club Cyclers, and Atalanta Wheelmen Each Won a Bowling Game.

New-Jersey cycle bowlers made an invasion on Reid's bowling alleys, on Church Street, near Duane, last evening and bowled three games, in which, in succession, the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark defeated the Tourists of Paterson, the latter beat the Catholic Cyclers of Jersey City, and the Catholics, in turn, then defeated the Atalantas, after a very exciting game, by 3 pins, thanks to the fact that Riordan got triple strikes as the last man in the last frame.

The Atalantas were in good form in the opening game against the Tourists and put up a total of 861 pins, even though Budd, who was the opener, was a trifle off, and bowled away below his form. Count Olozaga had his good eye with him, and, making but one break, rolled up a total of 190, which was, however, one pin less than Taylor of the Tourists managed to score for his team.

Lockwood, who bowled with the Tourists, could not get the hang of the alleys, and "fell down" so badly, with a score of but 123, that he did not roll in the second game. Instead, he went to an adjoining alley for practice and there managed to hit it up for 200, which shows that luck has a lot to do with bowling scores.

The Catholic boys were an easy mark for the Tourists in the second game, neither team rolling a very brilliant game. Berdan of the Tourists was high man, with a score of 189 to his credit.

The Atalantas went all to pieces in the last game of the series. The Catholic boys bowled steadily, while the Atalantas failed to show any of the brilliancy they usually display in bowling. Olozaga broke badly and had but 144 to his credit at the end of the game, a very bad tumble for him. At the end of the seventh frame the Catholics were within 4 pins of the Atalantas, which margin they held them to in the next frame. But in the following the Atalantas got a lead of 15 pins and thought they had the game "cinched," but the Catholics took a brace and, after a hard fight, managed to win by the narrow margin of 3 pins, thanks to the clever way in which Riordan made 3 strikes in succession.

Details of the score:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA.				TOURIST.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	2	2	132	Drew	4	3	165
Halsey	3	5	178	Lockwood	0	4	123
Miller	3	5	181	Berdan	2	6	178
Terbell	4	5	180	Taylor	3	5	191
Olozaga	4	5	190	Coombs	1	4	129
Total	15	22	861	Total	10	22	786

FRAMES.

Atalanta 84 170 263 350 436 509 592 670 756 861
Tourist 81 170 223 325 418 489 561 652 715 786

Scorers—C. H. Norwood, Tourist; A. W. Bray, Jr. Umpire—W. J. Burns, Catholic Club.

SECOND GAME.

CATHOLIC.				TOURIST.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brock	3	3	151	Taylor	3	3	152
Kopetschny	3	2	138	Bryson	1	5	145
Burns	4	2	152	Berdan	2	8	189
O'Brien	3	4	154	Dunphy	3	4	162
Riordan	3	5	172	Drew	1	6	150
Total	16	16	767	Total	10	26	798

FRAMES.

Tourist 73 158 239 304 392 488 579 634 728 798
Catholic 71 131 194 257 351 450 538 626 695 767

Scorers—T. F. O'Brien, Catholic; C. H. Norwood, Tourist; Umpire—C. H. Budd, Atalanta.

THIRD GAME.

ATALANTA B. C.				CATHOLIC B. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	2	4	142	Brock	1	5	146
Halsey	2	3	140	Kopetschuy	3	4	160
Miller	5	2	181	Burns	1	4	124
Terbell	3	2	140	O'Brien	2	4	147
Olozaga	3	3	144	Riordan	3	4	173
Total	15	14	747	Total	10	21	750

FRAMES.

Atalanta 64 146 208 280 363 446 519 593 675 747
Catholic 61 147 200 272 343 431 515 589 660 750

Scorers—C. Ruffer, C. C.; A. W. Bray, Jr., Tourist. Umpire—D. F. Mallen, Catholic Club.

BLOOMFIELD'S BIG SCORE.

Four Men on the Bowling Team Made More than 200 Each.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 3.—The bowlers of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Club were in great form to-night. They played against the team of the Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. They won both games, and in the first made the remarkable score of 1,031. This is the highest score ever made on any alleys in this section, and the highest made this year in the wheelmen's tournament.

Every man on the Bloomfield team was in rare form. Biddulph made 195, which was the lowest score made on his team. The others all passed the 200 mark. Strikes came so often that they became monotonous. The Elizabeth bowlers did well, making 876, but were, of course, beaten badly.

In the second game the Bloomfield bowlers won again, this time by 117 pins. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

BLOOMFIELD C.				ELIZABETH A. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	6	4	195	Vanderveer	4	4	199
More	5	3	203	Dadis	1	5	151
Thomas	7	3	217	Fours	3	5	171
Hulin	6	2	209	Faulks	3	5	167
Coffitt	7	1	207	Karr	4	4	188
Total	32	13	1,031	Total	15	23	876

SECOND GAME.

BLOOMFIELD C.				ELIZABETH A. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	5	4	199	Vanderveer	4	3	182
More	1	5	130	Dadis	0	5	132
Thomas	4	4	180	Fours	3	4	160
Hulin	3	6	188	Faulks	2	3	142
Coffitt	4	4	188	Karr	1	5	152
Total	19	19	885	Total	10	20	768

Greenwich Officers Installed.

The new officers of the Greenwich Wheelmen were formally installed on Thursday evening at the clubhouse, in West Fourth Street. The installation ceremonies were held in conjunction with the annual ladies' reception. United States Commissioner H. P. Butler delivered an address and served as master of ceremonies. President Alexander Churchill responded to the remarks made by the Commissioner. Some of the fair friends of the club present were the Misses Jennie Wright, M. Stiles, McIntyre, Scott, Yeglesia, Toonan, Martier, Donaldson, A. Stiles, Messenger, Luedeke, Vuillemenot, Stahl, Felt, Fickling, Purcell, Eaton, Roberts, and Harrington. Among the members present were A. J. Ford, W. Henry Gardner, H. J. New, Alexander Churchill, W. Lozier, Harry Kelly, J. E. Souder, M. Barry, R. A. Link, Nelson McIntyre, Edwin Heyes, Fancher McIntyre, Harry Lowenthal, W. McNally, B. Henry Mooney, P. P. Boers, J. F. Dutton, George W. Olvany, Sylvester Neil, and Adolph Stahl.

New-York Division Officers.

The new officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be in the Vanderbilt Building, in Nassau Street. Secretary-Treasurer Bull completed arrangements for them yesterday, and will open them within the next fortnight. The Chief Consul's office in the Potter Building will be discontinued as soon as the new quarters are ready. With the removal to this city from Buffalo of the office of the Secretary-Treasurer it is confidently expected that the membership of the division will be fully 25,000 a year hence. If the ratio of increase is kept up as it ran during the year just closed Secretary Bull says the membership will be nearer 40,000. It has been said the expenses of their Chief Consul and Secretary-Treasurer for the year will equal $10,000. As a matter of fact, $5,750 is the exact sum allowed for salaries, clerk hire, rent, &c. The increase in membership last year was 7,600.

Women Cyclists to Race.

The managers of the women's bicycle race, which begins at 12 o'clock on Sunday night in Madison Square Garden, have secured a bouquet of pretty riders as contestants. Among the entries may be mentioned Pearl Probst of this city, "Dot" Farnsmouth of Minneapolis, "Kitty" Staple of Syracuse, "Frankie" Nelson of Brooklyn, Violet Fisher of this city, May Allen of London, and Aysha Warneta, who comes all the way from the City of Mexico. There are others, but the above list comprises the more prominent of the entries. The fair pedalers will race only in relays during certain hours. An inclined board floor track has been constructed on which fast time can be safely made. The Garden will open at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, from which hour until the commencement of the race a band concert will be given.

European Cycle Writers Coming.

President Hines of the Quill Club Wheelmen received word yesterday from H. I. Marse of Velo-Sport, Paris, that he would sail for this country in season to be present at the National cycle show in Madison Square Garden, which opens on the 18th inst. M. Marse stated also that G. P. Kievenaar of De Kampioen, a cycle paper printed in Amsterdam, Holland, would reach this city soon after his arrival. Both of these talented critics will be the guests of the Quills during the show.

MEDICAL SCIENCE, with its keen analysis of cause and effect, after years of experiment, has practically demonstrated that wines and liquors when blended with

Londonderry Lithia Water

become delicate and harmless. A great source of danger is removed, and the pleasures of high living no longer pay penance "in the morning."

This is one explanation of the great popularity of this water in clubs, hotels and the family trade.

It is reasonable to suppose that from a number of waters tasting nearly alike the one most beneficial to humanity will be chosen: "Londonderry" is the One!

IN BOTTLES ONLY. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATION "LITHIA WATERS."

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 253 BROADWAY, ROOM 428.

A Ten-Pin Cycle Ride.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn has made arrangements for a gala time this evening at the Armory Building, in Hanson Place. There will be a general music ride, a Balaklava melée, and a ring-tilting contest, and Brooklyn's swell cycling set will very likely be largely represented. Next week a novelty will be introduced. It is called a ten-pin ride, and consists of pedaling between regulation ten pins without knocking them down, or, at least, as few of them as possible.

Hellbach Leaves the Gramercys.

"Eddie" Hellbach, known to fame as the manager of the great Gramercy-Metropolis century run, held on Sept. 22, has resigned as Captain of the Gramercys. Hereafter he will ride under the colors of the Bushwick Wheelmen, of which he has long been a member. As a century rider Mr. Hellbach is one of the strongest in the metropolitan district. He is seldom anywhere but in the lead.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Chairmen of the different committees of the New-Jersey Division of the league have been appointed by Chief Consul Gentle, as follows: Rights and Privileges, Herbert W. Knight, Newark; Highway Improvement, C. R. Zachareas, Asbury Park; Transportation, Theodore F. Meserles, Jersey City; Rules and Regulations, D. C. B. Holmes, Rahway; Racing, Frederick J. Kerr, Newark; Auditing, J. W. Dickinson, Newark.

—The New-Utrecht Wheelmen will have their election of officers on the 13th, inst. The following is the regular ticket: President, George Conrady; Vice-President, Frank R. Barnitz; Secretary, George Kennedy; Treasurer, Frank Pfluger; Captain, Frederick Haviland; Road Committee, F. W. Deising and John Huott; Membership Committee, C. Seibert, E. Huott, Jr., F. Wright, and A. V. Fry.

—The Long Island Wheelmen on Thursday evening elected the following officers: President, John L. Sheppard; Vice-President, Frederick Halstead; Secretary, William Boger; Treasurer, Harry Pierce.

—Arion Hall, Wall Street, Brooklyn, will be the scene of the Bushwick Wheelmen's annual entertainment and reception next Monday evening.

MORE TROTTERS FOR MR. BENNETT.

His Trainer Sails for Genoa with Quiz and Lady Mary.

When the steamship Fulda sails from her dock at Hoboken this morning, she will carry two speedy young trotters, that should give a good account of themselves on the European turf. They are both mares, and were purchased by James Gordon Bennett to strengthen the string of campaigners that Col. Lawrence Kip selected for him last year.

Of the pair, Quiz is well-known in this city, as she was at the last National Horse Show, and won first premium in the driving class for trotters with fast records. She is a product of this State, having been bred at Rock Spring Farm, Malone, by the Thompson brothers. Quiz was foaled in 1890, her sire, Wilkemout, being a son of Alcantara and Almonia, by Almout. Added to this fashionable blood is another good pedigree in the maternal line, as Quirida, the dam of Quiz, is by Bona Fide, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the next dam, Heartsease, is a daughter of Thorndale. As Thorndale was got by Alexander's Abdallah, and the dam of Wilkemout is by Kimlerough's Abdallah, another son of Alexander's Abdallah, Quiz traces twice to the sire of Goldsmith Maid, the greatest campaigner that ever drew a sulky.

This highly bred mare has been on the turf in this country for part of two seasons. In her four-year-old form she earned a record of 2:23¼, made at Glens Falls. Last season Quiz took sick early and got so low in flesh that her trainer, Alonzo McDonald, almost despaired of being able to do anything with his promising pupil. She was was able to fill some race engagements, however, and at Cluilicottle, July 2, reduced her record to 2:19¼. Soon after she was sold to Col. Kip, who had her brought to this city, and prepared for the show ring. In the hands of that clever conditioner, Charles G. Moser, of Parkville, Quiz improved rapidly. She was generally admired at the Horse Show, and is to-day a fine specimen of an American trotter. Moser believes her capable of doing a mile in 2:10, so that Mr. Bennett has certainly secured a prize in this handsome and very fast mare.

Lady Mary, the other addition to the Bennett stable, has no record, but is credited with a trial in 2:16. She was foaled in 1888, and bred by W. H. Gentry of Lexington. Her sire is the famous Director, and her dam, Hope, is by Beecher, a son of Blue Grass. Border Belle, the second dam of Lady Mary, i sreputed to be a granddaughter of thoroughbred Lexington. While Quiz is a solid bay in color, and stands 15.2 hands in height, Lady Mary is a brown, with a star in her forehead, and four white ankles, and an inch taller than her companion. They were brought from Moser's stable, on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday to Hoboken, and will be taken on board the Fulda this morning. A complete outfit of harness, blankets, hooks, and all the paraphernalia of a trotter in training was selected under Col. Kip's instructions to go along with the mares.

Mr. Dwyer Fails to Answer.

The suit that has been hanging fire for some time in the Supreme Court instituted by David Gideon, the horseman, against Philip J. Dwyer for libel, damages being asked in $50,000, was again up on motion yesterday before Judge Beekman.

The suit is based on statements made by Mr. Dwyer reflecting on Mr. Gideon's standing as a sportsman. These, it is alleged, were made on June 30, 1894, at the clubhouse of the Coney Island Jockey Club after the Ramapo-Banquet dead-heat race, when Dwyer said to Gideon: "You are no sportsman. You were forced to leave Nashville for turf frauds committed there. President Clark of the Louisville Jockey Club wanted you ruled off for crookedness at his track, and warned you off the track."

Mr. Gideon brought suit, and Mr. Dwyer demurred to the complaint. The demurrer was overruled in Special Term, again overruled in the General Term, and dismissed in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Dwyer was then given twenty days to file an answer to the complaint. This he has failed to do, and yesterday Lawyer J. B. Weil of Horwitz & Hershfield moved for judgment, and that a writ of inquiry issue to the Sheriff to assess the damages. Judge Beekman granted the motion, and the case will come before a Sheriff's jury on Jan. 17.

Marine and Field Club Election.

The Marine and Field Club of Brooklyn will hold its annual meeting and election for officers Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. As the club's home, at Bath Beach, is closed for the Winter, the meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Club. The following list of candidates has been prepared by the Nominating Committee: President—Touro Robertson; Vice President—William H. Garrison, Secretary—Alfred L. Donaldson; Treasurer—William H. Beardsley; for Director for one year, to fill the unexpired term of C. D. Halsey, Percy S. Mallett; for Director to fill the unexpired term of Francis P. McColl, Alfred L. Donaldson; for Directors to serve the full term of three years, E. Holden Smith, William T. Wintringham, William H. Beardsley, Theodore Howard, and Frederick B. Fiske. The Nominating Committee is composed of John M. Rider, Chairman; George F. Weeden, Daniel E. Tuthill, William J. Bruff, and Fred B. Fiske.

To-Day's Golf Matches.

The Knollwood Club members will play their last handicap match until April for the Thebaud Silver Cup to-day. The greens will then be covered during the remainder of the Winter. The cup has been played for every two weeks since October, and the member winning it the most times up to May 1 will become its owner. Mrs. P. Gibert Thebaud is ahead thus far, having won it twice.

The first interclub match ever held on the South Orange Field Club course will be played this afternoon between a team from that club and one from the Montclair Golf Club. Five will constitute a team, the South Orange players being Richard Colgate, Austin Colgate, George Miles, Landon Connett, and F. W. Allen.

Entered for the Suburban.

While the Suburban entries will not be phenomenally large this season, they will be of good quality, judging from the entries already received. Among the horses already named are Henry of Navarre, Clifford, Domino, Halma, Handspring, Dorian, Lazzarone, Senator Grady, Keenan, Counter Tenor, Sir Walter, and Belmar. These include about all the high-class handicap horses in the East.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:25|Sun sets...4:46|Moon rises...8:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Carrie	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 31
Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 20
Grecian	London	Dec. 19
Italia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Massasoit	Swansea	Dec. 21
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Dec. 15
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Riverdale	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Sicilia	Hamburg	Dec. 20
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 27
SUNDAY, JAN. 5.		
El Norte	New-Orleans	Dec. 31
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 28
Orinoco	Bermuda	Jan. 2
MONDAY, JAN. 6.		
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 31
Yumuri	Havana	Jan 2
TUESDAY, JAN. 7.		
Alene	Kingston	Jan. 2
Greece	London	Dec. 23
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Ptolemy	St. Lucia	Dec. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Sud	Jan. 4	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Galileo	Jan. 4	Hull	21 State St.
Rialto	Jan. 4	Gothenburg	21 State St.
Richmond Hill	Jan. 4	London	21 State St.
Mohawk	Jan. 4	London	4 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Nasmyth	Jan. 4	Manch'ster	Busk&Jev'ns.
Braemar	Jan. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Brooklyn City	Jan. 4	Bristol	25WhithallSt.
Concho	Jan. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spain	Jan. 4	London	19WhithallSt.
Thingvalla	Jan. 4	Cop'h'gen	28 State St.
Prussia	Jan. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	Jan. 4	Hamburg	F'ch,EdyeCo.
Caracas	Jan. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Dona Maria	Jan. 4	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Ailsa	Jan. 4	Jamaica	24 State St.
Louisiana	Jan. 4	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Jan. 4	Naples	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Jan. 4	Pern'buco.	19WhitehallSt.
Asiatic Prince	Jan. 4	Pern'buco.	2 Stone St.
City of Wash.	Jan. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Viceroy	Jan. 4	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Regulus	Jan. 5	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Dorado	Jan. 7	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Saale	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Jan. 8	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardle	Jan. 8	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Port Phillip	Jan. 8	Newcastle	21 State St.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Barden Tower	Jan. 8	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Jan. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Jan. 9	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Schiedam	Jan. 9	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	Jan. 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alene	Jan. 11	Jamaica	24 State St.
Oevenum	Jan. 11	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 11	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cuthbert	Jan. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Burgundia	Jan. 13	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Ems	Jan. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Jan. 3.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Hamburg Dec. 12, via Halifax 31st, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Miller, Santos Dec. 4, via St. Lucia, with mdse to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Ardle, (Br.,) Smith, (late Batchelor,) Inagua Dec. 17, via Miragoane 26th, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Seminole, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Dorado, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 25, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 7:26 A. M.

SS South Cambria, (Br.,) Lloyd, Mayaguez Dec. 24, with mdse and passengers to the New-[illegible] and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Regulus, (Russ.,) Forssell, Cape Gracios Dec. 17, via Livingston, with mdse to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 A. M.

SS Wyanoke, Jenney, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Carte Blanche, (Norw.,) Johanssen, Batavia Aug. 17, via Padang Sept. 17, with mdse to order—vessel to master.

Bark John B. Emery, (of Boston,) Wooster, Buenos Ayres 69 ds, with hides to United State Leather Company—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Colorado, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Niagara, for Nassau, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos; Guyandotte, for Norfolk; Georg Dumois, for Kingston and Port Limon.

Ships George R. Sholfield, for Yokohama; Scottish Hills, for Anjer; Marlborough Hill, for Anjer.

Bark Evie Reed, for Buenos Ayres.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Dec. 24 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from New-York Dec. 26 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Dec. 21 for London, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New-York Dec. 20 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Valencia, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Valencia Dec. 28 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Capt. Pinal, sld. from Para for New-York Jan. 1.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Dixon, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New-York Dec. 4, arr. at Montevideo Dec. 27.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York Dec. 13, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 1.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York Dec. 14, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 1.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, from New-York Dec. 11, arr. at Oporto Jan. 1.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Dec. 21, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11 P. M. to-day.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Christmas novelties, just finished at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d Street.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands parlor maid's duty and waiting; is a good sewer; best city references. C., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; reference. 444 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Best city reference. S. K., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By a girl with excellent city references; willing to sleep home if required. 155 East 33d, ring 3 times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman, 34, as thorough good cook in a private family; country preferred; all kinds of soups, fish, entrées, jellies, creams; good baker; first-class reference; wages, $20. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By a willing, neat German; thoroughly economical; good cook; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; all kinds of cooking, desserts; good baker; best personal city references. 136 West 52d St., second flat.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good and satisfactory city refefence. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Assist with washing; iron; good cook; excellent laundress; best city references. Call 802 8th Av.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent in all branches; take full charge; excellent city references. 515 West 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; competent; best of references. H. L., 212 West 32d St., Bell 9.

COOK.—By a professed cook; lived with leading families of New-York and Newport; best city references. M. S., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; thoroughly experienced; understand their duties; good city references. M. E. B., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook in small private family; has good references. 315 East 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city reference. 231 East 29th St., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman to go out by day cooking; understands all kinds of domestic work; perfectly competent; first-class references. Harriet, 270 West 34th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced German in a private family by the day; first-class references. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By tidy German girl to do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable, competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer and packer; understands hairdressing; willing and obliging; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. 29 6th Av., Cronnen's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth, or care a delicate child; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant; competent to bring up baby from birth; understands all bottle food; doctor and present employer seen. M. R., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes position for first-class nurse, who has been with her seven years. Inquire at Barrett House, Room 270, Friday or Saturday afternoon.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Best city reference. L. F., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; first-class American family; very good dressmaker; understands any kind of plain sewing as well. Seamstress, 202 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good seamstress; understands dressmaking; daily or otherwise. E. P., 151 West 15th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class experienced waitress or parlormaid; understands dinner courses, wines, and salads; highest Newport and New-York City references. D. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS and ASSIST CHAMBERWORK.—Two years' personal reference. C. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

Washing.

WASHING or CLEANING.—By young woman to do washing or cleaning by the day, or will take plain washing home; first-class reference. 237 East 42d St., third floor.

WASHING.—By woman; washing at her home. E. L., 215 East 59th St., rear.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

MANICURE wishes a few private customers at her home or out. Miss Edgar, 26 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady; graduate of Normal College; thoroughly competent. H. D. H., Box 195 Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; in private family; competent and reliable; excellent taste in floral decorations; neat and temperate; first-class service rendered; highly recommended by last employer. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By English couple; wife first-class cook; man excellent valet to bachelor gentlemen or small family; personal references. M. G., Box 5, 109 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; first-class references; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work. Julian, 884 6th Av., care of Mr. Hermann Cordts.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; first-class English servants; can be well recommended; city or country. Butler, 278 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler where two or more men are kept; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of his position; strictly honest and sober, as reference will certify. O'Connor, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; is willing and obliging. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single; age, 30; first-class city references. Thomas, 101 West 49th St., care Mrs. Potter.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; two years in last place; neat; quick in service. C., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN WHERE Third Is Kept.—By a thoroughly trained English servant. W. H., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Well recommended, personal or otherwise; English. Leo, 258 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man, married, as coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; ten years' best of reference from last place; no objection to city or country. J. M., 219 East 114th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; best of references, both written and personal; first-class city driver; no objection to country; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging. J. C., 152 East 40th, private stables.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. W. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good appearance; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best of letters and references. B. J., 125 West 89th St.

COACHMAN.—By useful man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, furnaces, &c.; single; Scotchman; good references. Y. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; first-class references; can be well recommended as sober and honest; city or country. Stone, 204 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes place for his coachman, who has lived with him eight years; very best personal references. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman for city or country; sober and willing; good city or country driver; last employer can be seen. D. C., 116 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; unexceptionable references as to capabilities and sobriety; city or country; country preferred. S. G., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By single man; good personal references; country preferred. P. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; Winter wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses, wishes to secure situation for her coachman; eight years' personal reference. 23 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; willing and obliging; best of reference. Michael Tammany, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By careful city driver; honest, sober, willing; personal reference. Carlson, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John [illegible] 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced, competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his service. P. F. Mason's stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way; he is an excellent city driver, is strictly sober, honest; takes good care of his horses and carriages; he leaves me after ten years' service, as I have sold out my horses. S. L., 254 West 45th St.

SECOND COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his second coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address, present employer, 685 Madison Av.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN in the STABLE.—By young man; Swede; understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; good references. Carlson, 111 West 24th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a Swede; willing and obliging; understands his work; personal references. Anderson, 242 East 30th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands valeting and all other kinds of housework; six years' personal city reference. M. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN, JANITOR, or PORTER.—By trusty, steady, capable American; city or country; moderate wages; best reference. Industry, Box 153 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—Good houseworker; window cleaner, and furnaces; porter; elevator; references from private families and others; work rather than wages. Box 31, 470 4th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; first-class masseur; can furnish first-class city references. E. P., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By Hanoverian; good sailor; accustomed to travel; employed last Summer by the Imperial Austrian Court. Charles Riechers, 583 Lexington Av.

VALET.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; first-class masseur and competent nurse; can furnish first-class city references. L. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young colored man as first-class waiter in a first-class private family; first-class city reference. J. W. H., 2,058 2d Av.

WAITER.—By colored man as waiter in private family; city reference. 115 West 27th St., 2d floor.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understand French; highest references. H. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY, 17, WOULD LIKE position in some wholesale house, with chance of advancement. L. Ansart, 1,265 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

HAT FORMING MILL.—Position to take charge of forming mill by one with experience on all kinds of work. A. L. C., 848 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE FOR GENTLEMAN.—Trained in massage; willing to travel; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Help Wanted—Females.

AGENTS FOR NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, JERsey City, for No Alco Sun Cure for liquor habit, or money back. Barlow, 253 Broadway, Room 205.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS WANTED for a new paying business; send your address to-day for samples and full particulars free. CHAS. MARSHALL, Lockport, N.Y.

WANTED—Good reliable driver, familiar with horses, for city delivery, and assist in store; reference and security required. Address, with full particulars. A., Box 140 Times.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Fretful, as Usual.

From The Chicago Tribune.

When the frightful dynamite explosion at Romeo shook the earth and all the buildings within fifty miles trembled to their foundations the sleeping commuter rolled over in his Auburn Park bed.

"How many times," he mumbled, "do you think you're entitled to collect a passenger's fare on your old milk train! You punched my ticket half an hour ago!"

Bound Not to Forget.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Jones—Why have you that string tied about your finger?

Smith—So I wouldn't forget an errand of my wife's.

"And what's the handkerchief tied around your arm for?"

"So I wouldn't forget the string."

"And what did she want you to do?"

"I've been trying to think for the last hour."

The Present Day.

From The Boston Transcript.

Harriet—Why do you say that you cannot live without me?

Harry—Oh, nothing; only I saw that you had made up your mind to that effect.

Harriet—Is this a proposal?

Harry—Say rather a submission.

Harriet—But this is so sudden.

The Quarrel.

From The Detroit Tribune.

She (tearfully)—And to think that only yesterday we were two souls with but a single thought.

He (fiercely)—Perish the thought.

Right Side up Either Way.

From The Boston Herald.

One of the peculiarities about '96 is that it reads the same either side up. If you don't believe it, reverse it and see.

Don't Fret.

From The Hartford Religious Herald.

A man should never fret about what he can't help; and he surely shouldn't over what he can help.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.33	.32
Best & Belcher	.94	.88
Bodie Consolidated	.41	.43
Bulwer	.11	.11
Chollar	.75	.71
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.50	2.40
Crown Point	.29	.25
Gould & Curry	.50	.48
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.10
Mexican	.68	.65
Mono	.08	...
Ophir	1.50	1.40
Potosi	.64	.62
Savage	.36	.35
Sierra Nevada	.58	.55
Union Consolidated	.46	.46
Utah	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.52	.49

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 3.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.51	.51
Anaconda	.72	.71
Portland	1.95	1.95
Argentum	.50	.51
Isabella	.60	.61
Union	.40	.39
Consolidated	.21	.21
Pharmacist	.15½	.15¼
Work	.25	.23
Alamo	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.17½	.18
Blue Bell	.12	.12
Silver State	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PEACE IN BROOKLYN COURTS

Rival Police Justices Decide to Let the Supreme Court Settle Their Fight for Office.

Peace spread her wings yesterday over the Second District and the Third District Civil Courts in Brooklyn, Eastern District, as a result of the war between the rival Justices being transferred to the Supreme Court for final settlement. The argument on the injunction obtained by Mirabeau L. Towns from Justice Gaynor on Thursday, restraining Republican Justice-elect William Schnitzpan from interfering with Justice Edward C. Murphy, who now holds the fort, and insists upon his right to dispense justice there until May 1, was set down for hearing yesterday before Justice Gaynor. Horace Graves, counsel for Justice-elect Schnitzpan, was not ready to present his side of the case, and was forced to ask for one day's adjournment, which was granted. Justice Murphy went home.

Justice Peterson, who preferred to go to sleep on Wednesday night, rather than hold on to his office, yesterday emulated the example of his Democratic colleague, Justice Murphy, and, through his counsel, Jerry A. Wernberg, secured an order from Supreme Court Justice Clement, requiring Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles and Republican Justice-elect Gerard B. Van Wart to show cause at noon to-day why they should not be enjoined from interfering with Justice Peterson in the performance of his duties in connection with the Second Judicial District. It is expected that the hearing in both cases will be completed to-day, and a decision in the matter handed down Monday.

Both courts are again garrisoned by policemen, at the instance of City Works Commissioner White. The court houses are the property of the city, and the damage done to them Wednesday by the Republican Justices-elect in their effort to get possession of the offices have not yet been repaired. Commissioner White requested that policemen be kept there on duty to guard the property until such time as the broken doors are replaced or mended.

Hallenbach's Bail Fixed at $5,000.

Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday fixed bail for Edward Hallenbach, who tried to kill William T. Robinson Monday, at $5,000. A certificate had been received from Roosevelt Hospital that Robinson was out of danger. Emanuel Friend thought the bail excessive and suggested $2,500. The Magistrate said that if the prisoner failed to furnish the bail named he would entertain a motion for reduction.

Fine Arts.

Greater New-York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts

IN OUR ART GALLERIES

We show a choice line of

Oil Paintings and Water Colors

by noted artists of the

English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian Schools,

AT

50 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR ART STORES.

We call your attention to the following:

The First Prize, Original,	by	O. Weller. .	$30
The Brook,	"	" T. Van Essen	40
A Hazy Day,	"	" O. Somer. . .	48
Landscape,	"	" Arthur Hoeber	50
Landscape,	"	" Th. Martin. .	50
A Rocky Coast,	"	" C. McHenry.	50
Low Tide,	"	" Villalva . . .	85
Guitar Girl,	"	" Narbona . . .	90

In handsome Gold Frames and Shadow Boxes.
Special for this week: Exhibition of
"ENGLISH WATER COLORS," by John Faulkner.
Open Saturday Evenings. Take Elevators.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

A REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER DEAD

Mrs. Richardson Passed Away at Bethel, Vt., on New Year's Day.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Patty Vinton Richardson of Bethel died on the opening of the new year, aged ninety-five. She was the widow of Godfrey M. Richardson, who served in the Continental Army.

Patty Flint (her maiden name) was born Feb. 1, 1801, in Hamden, Conn. She was very young when her family removed to Braintree, Orange County, Vt. Her first husband was Samuel Vinton, who died in 1816, and on March 12, 1830, she married Godfrey M. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson's father lived in Cambridge, Mass. Young Richardson, unknown to his parents, joined the minute men and participated in the work of building the redoubts of Breed's Hill, the night before the battle of Bunker Hill. The best records show that Godfrey was sixteen at that time, though in later life he claimed to have been much younger. He remained with the army around Boston through the Summer, and was present when Washington took command July 3. After this he was on the staff of an uncle who was a surgeon at Providence.

He came to Royalton, Windsor County, in 1781, the year after the Indians burned the town. He picked out his farm and returned to get his first wife, and brought her back on horseback. He built a log cabin and settled in the then wilderness. He passed the remainder of his life in a quiet and peaceful way in Royalton and the adjoining town of Bethel.

Mrs. Richardson's home was with a daughter among the hills of East Bethel. She cordially welcomed visitors to her pleasant home and was pleased to narrate the incidents of her husband's and her own life. Her mental powers were well preserved to the last, and her death was imperceptible to those who witnessed it.

Godfrey M. Richardson received a pension as a minute man at Breed's Hill. The pension was continued to Mrs. Richardson by a special act of Congress. She was the last person holding a Revolutionary pension in Vermont.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Hogarth, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hogarth";) at 10 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12:30 PM for Brazil direct, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Asiatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at 4 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
F.B'm'rck, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
*F.B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M.
Normannia, M. 28, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the ORIENT

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL ....Jan. 8
PARIS ....Jan. 15
NEW-YORK......Jan. 22
ST. PAUL ....Jan. 29
PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK......Feb. 12

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND Jan. 15
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
NOORDLAND ...Jan. 29
FRIESLAND ....Feb. 5
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.

THIRD SEASON.

The fine steamships of the Quebec S. S. Co. will leave New-York as under for a series of Pleasure Cruises to the West Indies, visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.

Departure from NEW-YORK:
S. S. "MADIANA".......Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO".......Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE"......Feb. 15.
S. S. "MADIANA".......Feb. 26.

Duration of Cruises 30 days, Inclusive Fares from $150 upward.
Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO TRAVELERS CHEQUES,

For use in
Winter Cruises
to the Mediterranean,
The Orient, and West Indies.
The cheapest and safest funds to carry.
Payable in gold or its equivalent
at their face value and
at all points of the Commercial World.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
AFRIDI ....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu........Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO......Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.......................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 30.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE....................Monday, Jan. 6
COMANCHE (new).........Wednesday, Jan. 8
CHEROKEE ....Friday, Jan. 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. NPier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 358 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.
For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. Daily except Sunday. RICHMOND, (via all-water route,) Monday, (freight only,) Wednesday, and Saturday. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413, Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, 3, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT, and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (4:30, Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors, Operators, Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, December 28, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened January 14, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 14, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of cloth for caps, evaporated apples, salt pork, cotton canvas, coal baskets, tools, files, gauges, oil filters, tachometers, electrical supplies, polishing paste, red lead, and paints. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL Hall, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., December 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, January 13, 1896, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF OLD SUPERSTRUCTURE of Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island Arsenal, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, upon blank forms furnished here, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, February 3, 1896, for purchase of old superstructure of Rock Island Bridge, consisting of about 5,026,760 pounds wrought iron and steel. Information furnished upon application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

82d ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; suits and singly; parlor dining room; excellent table board; moderate.

331 WEST 35th ST.—Private family offers sunny, attractive rooms; refined and comfortable home; references.

Furnished Rooms.

319 EAST 17th ST.—Pleasant furnished room; running water; heated; moderate rent; private house; gentleman only.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment.
Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

Winter Resorts.

THE JEFFERSON,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.

AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.
Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

The New GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

Garden City, Long Island.
Now open.
WINTER SEASON.

Situated in a park of thirty acres. Piazzas inclosed in glass, with southerly exposure, and heated by steam. Cuisine unexcelled. Rates—Transient, $3.50 per day and upward; by the week, $20.00 and upward. Special terms for season guests. For booklet and further information address M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, Long Island, or THE GARDEN CITY COMPANY, Room 157, No. 280 Broadway.

WARREN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.
Open All the Year.
C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.
Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors.
Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Hotels.

THE REBUILT

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

WILL OFFER A FEW
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS
TO PERMANENT FAMILIES.

The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the cable cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,

11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New-York.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Mrs. Clark's Select School for Girls,

NASHVILLE, TENN.
Suburban; elegant modern home; college preparation and other courses; 20 pupils; ideal place for daughters of parents spending Winter in the South.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute.

Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERing Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, seventy-fifth birthday anniversary for the famous veteran singer, John W. Hutchinson, sole survivor of celebrated Hutchinson family. Addresses by the following eminent speakers: Revs. Robt. Collyer, W. B. Derrick, C. H. Mead, Anna Shaw, I. K. Funk, Stephen Merritt, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, and Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake. Mr. Hutchinson will sing.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach 11 A. M. on "Poetry as the Religious Interpreter of Nature." Even song at 8 P. M., with sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. At 4 P. M. a meeting in the interest of Hampton Institute, with five-minute speeches by Negro and Indian students and graduates. Plantation music by the Hampton quartet, and address by Principal Frissel, illustrated by stereopticon.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS.—Herman Warszawiak preaches to-day, (Saturday,) 3 P. M., and every Saturday afternoon to hundreds of Jews in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market St. and East Broadway. Notice.—Next Friday evening, Jan. 10, a new Jewish mission house for nightly services, &c., will be opened at 424 Grand St., corner Attorney St., and we cordially invite all friends of the mission to be present.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN FORward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Leader.—Sunday, 11 A. M., communion and reception of members; evening service, 7th Av. and 13th St.; orchestral music; service of song; address by Mr. Cadman; "Forgetting the Past"; gospel meetings every night; concert Saturday night for the people; free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 21st St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited. Communion immediately after morning service.

AN EVANGELISTIC RALLY IN COOPER Union next Monday, Jan. 6, at 3:30 P. M. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, and Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn will speak; also, D. Sankey and W. S. Weeden will sing. Miss Anna Park, cornetist. Admission free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, addresses by several converted Catholic priests, including Drs. Pollach, Vanoli, (Satolli's former pupils in the Propaganda,) and Pastor O'Connor.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 West 43d St., Rev. John F. Steen, Rector.—Morning services at 10:30. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers and others having no church home cordially welcomed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

AT 23D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Lexington Av., Rev. R. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service, 7:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The People's Church. Thomas Dixon preaches morning, "The Future of Our Nation"; afternoon, "The Humanity of Christ"; Evening, "New Women."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 5th inst.; Dr. McIlvaine will preach at 11 A. M. The communion will be celebrated at the close of the service. Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 4:30 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "The Pivotal Question in Society"; 7:45, "Young Women and Marriage." Welcome. Monday evening, Dr. Newland Maynard's illustrated lecture, "The Cathedrals of England."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening on "Life's Outlook from the Ridge of a New Year." Morning subject—"Ideals of Life; the Ideal of Youth; the Ideal of Middle Life; the Ideal of Old Age." Evening, 7:45, practical lecture to young people; subject—"The Young Man's Kingdom and the Gate That Leads Him into It." All cordially welcomed. Young people specially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic: "How to be Happy."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Charles H. Pool, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Eternity"; and 8 P. M., topic—"The Story of a Wayward Youth."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Services, 11 A. M., celebration of the Lord's Supper, Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., and Rev. John G. Fagg, officiating. 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor, Rev. John G. Fagg.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Rector.—Services Sunday, Jan. 5: 10 A. M., the holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Monday, Jan. 6, the Epiphany; 11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "Where to Stand to Move the World"; 12:15, Sunday school; 8 P. M., Bible talk, "Abraham and Isaac."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Avenue, Above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Morgan will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The New Church and Its Tools." 7:45 P. M., "Young Men and Political Abuses."

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34th ST. AND PARK Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "A Sermon for the New Year."

CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE, FIVE POINTS Mission, Dr. Sanford, Pastor.—10:30, 7:30; Sunday school, 2:30. Illustrated lantern talk at night. All welcome.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. At 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., will preach the first sermon in a series of sermons to be given in January and February on "The Contribution of the Churches to Our Common Christian Faith and Life." The January sermon will be as follows: Jan. 5—"The Contribution of the Methodist Church," by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D. Jan. 12—"The Episcopal Church," by Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D. Jan. 19—"The Baptists," by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D. Jan. 26—"The Congregationalists," by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST,"
Fifth Avenue and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Baggage."
4 P. M., "Charity"—(In Thought, Speech, and Behavior.)
Week-of-Prayer Meetings every night, 8 P. M. (Saturday excepted.)

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Matthew Newkirk, D. D., of Philadelphia. 8 P. M., "The Graces of the Season." Week of prayer, services every evening next week, except Saturday, in the chapel at 8 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner of Orange, N. J., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 53d St.)
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
on The Fourth Anniversary of Free Church Work.
8 P. M. on "A New Road."
Special music. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30; evangelistic service every night except Saturday; strangers welcome; seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor. Sunday School, with Adult Classes, 9:30. Service at 11. Subject, "The Transfiguration." The Most Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., PASTOR First Reformed Church, Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. You are cordially invited to be present.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., of the Foreign Board.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 5, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Monroe Doctrine and the War Spirit in the United States." All interested are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Schubert, B flat,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Heart Revelation" and "Ships of Tarshish First."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon and holy communion; 7:45 P. M., monthly musical service. Strangers always welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th AV. AND 43d ST.—To-morrow, 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on the subject "Another Basis on Which Christians and Jews Can Unite." The public is invited. Seats free to all.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at close of morning service, as is usual on the first Sabbath of the new year. Service in connection with the week of prayer held in the chapel Wednesday and Friday evenings.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 89th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
THIS Afternoon at 2, AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Brema, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Arimondi, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Bevignani.
TO-NIGHT, at pop. prices, RIGOLETTO. MELBA, Scalchi, Russitano, and Maurel.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 5—7th Sunday night concert. Soloists: Mme. Melba (her only appearance at the Sunday Concerts this season) and Mme. Scalchi, MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plancon. Entire Met. Op. Orch. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
Next Week, Monday Ev'g, Jan. 6, CARMEN. Calve, Saville, Lubert, De Vries, and Maurel.
Tues., Jan. 7, in Brooklyn, FAUST. Saville, Scalchi, Cremonini, Ancona, Ed. de Reszke.
Wed., Jan. 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 9, Die Walkure, (in German.) Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Buchs, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera FAUST, Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Seats at Box Office, leading Hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

DALY'S Theatre. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. 2. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
To-night and Monday, (last times,)
TWELFTH NIGHT.
Miss Rehan, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Miss Elliott, Mr. Worthing, Mr. Gresham.
*.*TUESDAY NIGHT, and every evening next week, new comedy,
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS.
Foster of Chicago..............JAMES LEWIS
Wettingen of Berlin......EDWIN STEVENS
Von Vinck..................FRANK WORTHING
Baron Rudolf...............SIDNEY HERBERT
Baroness Wettingen..........MRS. GILBERT
The Widow Stevenson.....MAXINE ELLIOTT
and
Mary Foster..................MISS REHAN
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT'Y.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Eves., 8:15. Music Hall, Mat. To-day, 2.
YVETTE GUILBERT.
Eves., 8:15. Olympia Theatre. Mat. To-day at 2.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
50th Souvenir Performance Jan. 6.
CONCERT HALL PROMENADE CONCERTS. 50c. Admits to All.
Sunday Eve. Schell Concert & Yvette Guilbert.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PADEREWSKI
WITH THE
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Seats at Schuberth's and Box Office.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c.
TO-DAY - - 2:15 P. M.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MARTINETTI PANTOMIME, WOODWARD'S SEALS AND SEA LIONS.
Children Half Price! Children Half Price!

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
SECOND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Seats and programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. at 8:15; Mat. Sat.
H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK.
JAMES A. HERNE, SHORE ACRES.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
NEXT WEEK—M. B. CURTIS,
in the reigning London Success,
GENTLEMAN JOE.

Hoyt's Theatre 24th St., near B'way. Eve., 8:30. Mats. at 2:15.
HOYT & McKEE.....Proprietors and Managers.
Last Mat. To-day. Last Night. The Gay Parisians
Next Monday—Hoyt's "A BLACK SHEEP."
Seats Now Selling.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Last Matinée To-day. At 8:15. To-night last time
......THE HOME SECRETARY......
Monday, "THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."
Monday, at 3:00, Max O'Rell, on "John Bull."

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE County Fair

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. JOHN HARE,
MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY,
"THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH."
Next Monday—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES and COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

EMPIRE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY.
Next week the last week,
MISS NETHERSOLE.....as.....CARMEN
Evenings, 8. Mats. Wed. and To-day.
Jan. 15, RETURN EMPIRE THEATRE CO.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
"Immense Go."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp.
Matinee To-day.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St., near Lex'n, 12 to 12. 25 & 50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Sig. Perugini, Mlle. Pilar-Morin; 40 Specialties.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenir Matinée Wed., Jan. 8.
20 Horses. 200 People. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. To-day and Wed., 2. Eve., 8.

BIJOU. Broadway & 30th St.
RUDOLPH ARONSON....Manager
Enormous success of MINNIE PALMER in the Musical Comedy, THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew
IN "THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE."
NEXT WEEK—THE GAY PARISIANS.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last Week.
TO-DAY, SOUVENIR MATINEE.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Last matinee. Last night.
Jan. 6, JOHN DREW in BAUBLE SHOP.

GARRICK. Mat. to-day. To-night, last time,
Cissy Fitzgerald and The Foundling.
Next week, Stuart Robson in the comedy success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
MAT. TO-DAY!
9TH WEEK. FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co.
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FALL EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN.
N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

Grand Opera House. MAT. TO-DAY.
HANLON BROS.' NEW SUPERBA.
NEXT WEEK—THE MASQUERADERS.

IRVING Place Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2.
FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party will leave New-York in March for a tour through

SPAIN, PORTUGAL,

FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND ENGLAND, with visits to Gibraltar, Ronda, Seville, (during the Holy Week Ceremonials,) Malaga, Granada, Cordova, Madrid, The Escorial, Toledo, Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Salamanca, Biarritz, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, London, and other places of interest.

A party will leave New-York on the same date (and same steamer) for a tour through

SOUTHERN EUROPE,

inclusive of an extended round of Southern France, (the Riviera,) Italy, Greece, The Levant, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and England, with visits to Venice, Rome, Naples, Corfu, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Paris, London, and scores of other cities.

Other Tours through Europe—May 16, May 23, June 20, and July 4.

California Tours—Jan. 7, Jan. 24, Feb. 3, Feb. 11, Feb. 14, March 3, and March 6.

Florida Tours—Jan. 10, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, 14, and 28.

Mexico Tours—Jan. 24 and Feb. 14.

Second Tour to Japan and China—Feb. 24.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

GHOST SCARED A SEXTON

George Herbert Says the Hand of Patrick Henry Hit Him Hard.

MESSAGE ABOUT MONROE DOCTRINE

That Is, Herbert Supposes It Was, but There Was Noise in the Church at the Time, and He Couldn't Hear.

There is a vacancy for an assistant-sexton in the North Reformed Church, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. George Herbert, a wideawake young man, who formerly held that position, recently severed his connection with the church. Herbert says that nothing but grave reasons could induce him to take that step, and, in a spirit of confidence, he told his friends that a ghost is responsible for it. The Rev. T. Calvin MacClelland, pastor of the church, agrees with his late assistant sexton on this point, but there is a wide divergence of opinion between the clergyman and Herbert as to the ghost's degree of guilt in the matter.

Since President Cleveland's message on the Monroe doctrine stirred up criticism among the Anglophile ministers, Sexton Herbert had been troubled with visions of a distressing nature. The spirits of the Fathers of the Republic shook their fists threateningly in his face, and in his dreams he heard the martial sound of music beat around his couch, such as that which inspired the minute men of New-England in 1776.

These dreams increased of late, and the spirits of Washington and of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of Thomas Jefferson appeared to dance in fury before his affrighted imagination. A couple of Sundays ago his pastor, the Rev. T. Calvin MacClelland, referring to the Venezuelan matter, counseled peace and moderation among all men. Since then his assistant sexton has had no peace, and he is by this time considered a good judge of a ghost. Sometimes Herbert was forced to go to the basement of the church and keep the steam heater in order. While he was performing this duty the other night an invisible hand smote him on the right cheek and whispered something in his ear. He thinks now that the burden of the strange message had reference to the upholding at any cost of the Monroe doctrine. In describing his experience soon afterward to his friends, Herbert is reported as saying:

"It was the hard, suppressed breathing of a man. Mingled horror and curiosity kept me still. I endeavored to rally my thoughts to reason and even to speculate upon the object before me. The blow it struck me was sullen and hollow, as if from the hand of a corpse. Whence it proceeded I knew not, but that it was near me I was certain.

"A suspicion of robbery, possible assassination, flashed upon me, but this was instantly discarded as foreign to the good people of Brooklyn. To add to my nervousness, the wind had risen, and it whistled through the aisles with a weird and mournful cadence which was anything but soothing to my affrighted imagination.

"Finally, I saw a figure dressed in knee breeches, with buckles on his shoes, and a periwig on his head. Again it whispered in my ear. The mocking wind, which appeared to me more than once to syllable human sounds, came at length upon my ear distinctly charged with tones which could not be mistaken. It soon disappeared, and I ran upstairs and told Pastor MacClelland of my strange experiences."

Herbert thinks that he recognized the form and the well-known features of Patrick Henry in that determined pose in which he is represented delivering a speech in the Virginia Legislature, exclaiming, with uplifted forefinger, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

Herbert also says he thinks Patrick Henry was very angry that evening about something, but feels that if the spirit of the Virginia statesman was annoyed about anything, it was because of the references of Pastor MacClelland a few Sundays before.

James T. Gunn, a former sexton of this church, which is one of the oldest and most imposing in Brooklyn, never saw any ghosts when he went to light the fires in the basement, nor can Herbert say that any spooks shook their locks at him previous to Pastor MacClelland's peace-at-any-price utterances. He is not superstitious, he says, but suffers from a very uneasy and nervous feeling as he walks alone through the streets lately. Herbert now crouches through the halls, with fear and trembling where once he strode with majestic airs. He opens no door, but expects to drop dead next moment, or to quake at the knees before the avenging stare of George Washington or one of his confrères. The sexton knows them all by name, and is sufficiently well acquainted with the features of Revolutionary heroes to make no mistake in his identification.

His first impulse after the assault was to consult a spook priestess, and, as Brooklyn has no Diss Debar, he thought the best thing he could do on entering the basement in future would be to wrap himself securely in the folds of an American flag, and to advise Pastor MacClelland to get one forthwith. A local tailor is now engaged in fitting one to the shape of the sexton, who, thus mailed and armored, is preparing to go into the battle next time with much the same feeling as Godfrey de Bouillon's crusaders marched to the second capture of Jerusalem.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Pastor MacClelland at the parsonage last night. A dark alleyway alongside the church led to where the pastor sat in a dimly lighted room. A knock on the door was answered by a low-sized man who peeped through an opening at the reporter from behind a pair of eyeglasses. He was Pastor MacClelland.

"I wish to see Sexton Herbert," said the reporter.

"He is not here any more," answered the clergyman.

"Where can he be found?"

"That I cannot answer, as he is no longer connected with the church."

"Has he resigned?"

"Well, no; not exactly. A short time ago he came to me and said that he had been frightened by a ghost in the basement of the church, and that the vision whispered something in his ear. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and I thought he was too superstitious and gave him his walking papers."

"Did he tell you that the ghost said something about the Monroe doctrine to him?"

"No, he did not. This occurred some weeks before the question came up."

"Do you think the ghost's appearance was due to your pro-English utterances on the Monroe doctrine?"

"I did not criticise the Monroe doctrine. I merely preached the doctrine of peace and Christian brotherhood among all men."

"Do you believe that the church is haunted?"

"No, I do not."

MRS. BROOK HAS THE BEST OF THE FEUD

Mrs. Gunbinger's Dog Is Dead and She Was Fined Five Dollars.

A deadly feud has raged between the families of Gunbinger and Brook, who live on Allen Street, Tremont. The cause of the war was Mrs. Gunbinger's Newfoundland dog, Jenny.

No blood was spilled until last Saturday, when a sharp encounter ended in Mrs. Brook having been bit by the dog, and the dog having been killed by Johnnie Brook. Mrs. Brook threw an iron pot at the dog, who flew at her and bit her severely. Mrs. Gunbinger's triumph was shortlived, for Johnnie Brook hit Jennie in the head with a stone, and his brothers and sisters joined in the slaughter.

All was quiet until Thursday, when Mrs. Brook swore out a summons for Mrs. Gunbinger's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. The case was tried before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and seven witnesses swore that Mrs. Gunbinger set the dog on Mrs. Brook while seven witnesses swore that she did not.

It all ended by Mrs. Gunbinger being fined $5, when she acknowledged that the dog was vicious.

Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh: all symptomatic of some serious Lung Affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Alva Smith Vanderbilt to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont has caused no surprise to the ultra-fashionable people. It was understood by Mrs. Vanderbilt's intimate friends shortly after she obtained her divorce from William K. Vanderbilt in March of last year, that she intended becoming the wife of Mr. Belmont. They have been seen together almost every day since the divorce, and it was rumored last June, and the rumor has been incessant ever since, that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont were married at that time. They were together at the Horse Show every night, have been seen dining together frequently at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, and the Brunswick, and wherever Mrs. Vanderbilt has gone Mr. Belmont has been her escort. The domestic infelicities in the family of William K. Vanderbilt, dating back to 1878, are too well known to need reiteration here. The story regarding the divorce is well known, too. The marriage will take place within the next few days, after which the newly married couple will sail for Europe. Mrs. Vanderbilt would say nothing yesterday regarding her intentions, neither would Mr. Belmont, but an intimate friend of Mrs. Vanderbilt said that the marriage would take place early on the morning of Jan. 15, and that the couple would set sail on one of the American Line steamers at 11 o'clock of the same day.

—The new dancing class arranged by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt met yesterday afternoon for the first time, the hours fixed for the dance being from 4 until 7 o'clock. The affair was held in the ballroom at Sherry's, and the patronesses were Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Henry Lewis Norris, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, and Mrs. Thomas Sturgis.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin have been entertaining friends at their country residence in the Berkshires during the holidays. The decorations of the Colonial residence of the Chapins were made by a French artist who found refuge there in 1783.

—The third dance of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, which is chaperoned by Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Horace Peverill Clark, Mrs. Otto Herbert Seyd, Mrs. John Wynantz, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Robert H. Pettigrew, Jr., Mrs. M. T. Lockwood, and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, was given last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—The Shakespearean Whist Club, organized by Miss Hewlitt, will hold its next meeting on the evening of Jan. 10, at the home of Mrs. Morgan D. McMonegal, in West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. An informal musicale will be given early in the evening. The artists appearing will be Miss Anna Lyon, pianist, and Miss Lichtenstein, violin.

—Mrs. J. Beers Moffet of 1,044 Fifth Avenue, and her sister, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, will be at home Tuesday afternoons in January and February.

—Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of 20 West End Avenue, who is the President of the Alumnae Association of Smith College, will give a series of receptions to the association at her home during the season.

—The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York were entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Lydig Hoyt of 20 Washington Square. The President of the National Confederation of State Societies, Mrs. Howard Townsend, who is also President of the New-York Society, addressed the members as to the work the society has accomplished during the last year, and its aims for the future. The New-York State Society numbers over 200 members, with branch societies or chapters in many of the Western States. The new Year Book has been under the supervision of Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, who aims to make it a reliable book of reference in matters pertaining to genealogy and public services rendered by those whose lives are recounted. Not only the special ancestor by whom a member is entitled to enter the society, but all the ancestors from whom descent can be claimed, will be given in detail.

—The Wednesday Cotillion will hold its second assembly at Sherry's on the evening of Jan. 8. On that evening the cotillion will be danced before supper, and not after, as heretofore. It will be led by Arthur Skelton Wily, who will dance with Miss Constance Trenholm. The patronesses are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyal Farragut, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. William M. Hees. Special guest tickets have been issued to Thornton Turner and Miss Turner, Miss Cornelia P. Lockwood, David W. Wynkoop, Miss Blagden, Mr. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Eugene D. Hawkins, W. F. Payson, A. S. Terry, Miss Helen Hughes Potts, and Miss Julia Lawrence. There will also be present A. P. W. Seaman, Gano S. Dunn, H. D. Ewing, Hunt Tilford, Archie B. Quarrier, Andrew E. Foyé, Dr. Russell Billemy, Julian Thornby, Wilson Hodge, John R. Abney, L. H. Newkirk, Duff Green Maynard, John F. Alexander, Minturn Post Collins, the Misses Quarrier, the Misses Marvin, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Simons, the Misses Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, W. H. Tilford, Arthur Kemp, the Misses Harrison, Miss Sue Dabney, the Misses Grace, Mr. Laidlaw, the Misses Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Edward Lewis, Miss Julia Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbery Noble, Edward Parrish, Theodore H. Price, J. Stewart Barney, George Gordon Battle, W. De Hartburn Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, John D. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. Julian De S. Trenholm, Miss Lydia H. Bell, F. Thornton Arms, Miss Mary E. Price, Miss Marion Kemp, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Nannie D. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Regna, Miss Crocker of San Francisco, Miss Eddy, Miss Ann C. Johnston of Staten Island, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, United States Navy; Lieut. M. C. Butler, United States Army; Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss De Maurice, Miss Skee, Miss Adele Sturges, Miss Dumont, Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Tilt, Miss Taylor of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Worthington, Miss Edith Black, Miss May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Miss Coddington, Miss Cushman, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Earle, Dr. and Mrs. Landon Carter Gray, Miss Hedden, Miss Hewlitt, James L. Johnson, Harry C. Adams, Percy A. Pickrell, Heth Lorton, George H. Sullivan, Miss Louisee Tones, Miss Charlotta Nicoll, the Misses Ireland, and Miss Macbeth of South Carolina.

—The Saturday Evening Dancing Class will meet to-night, as usual. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. S. F. Morris, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, and Mrs. Walter Taylor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie gave a dinner last night to Paderewski, at their residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Laura J. Post, Miss Benedict, and D. O. Mills.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of 372 Fifth Avenue, gave a dinner party last night. Covers were laid for twenty-four persons. The table was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses and ferns.

PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The meetings in this city, in observance of the week of prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week day afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The subjects and leaders of the meetings are as follows: Monday, "Humiliation and Thanksgiving," the Rev. William T. Sabine; Tuesday, "The Church Universal," the Rev. J. T. Beckley; Wednesday, "Nations and Their Rulers," the Rev. George Alexander; Thursday, "Foreign Missions," the Rev. William H. Ward; Friday, "Home Missions," the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, and Saturday, "Families and Schools," the Rev. E. Walpole Warren.

—The Rev. Dr. James Chambers of Calvary Presbyterian Church, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has been requested to repeat his sermon on the "Woes of Armenia." Dr. Chambers has exceptional opportunities for obtaining direct and accurate information, having two kinsmen amid the scenes of greatest disturbance, and he will speak in his own church to-morrow morning at 10:45, and at a public meeting in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in the evening.

—Great preparations are being made by the chefs of the leading hotels, restaurants, and cafés in this city for a fine display of the culinary art at the thirtieth annual ball of the French Cooks' Society at Madison Square Garden Jan. 28. The exhibition of the set pieces prepared by the chefs will be held in the Assembly Rooms of the Garden from 2:30 to 6 P. M. on the day of the ball. The proceeds of the ball go to the widows and orphans' fund of the society.

—The first tour of inspection of the Board of Consulting Engineers, recently created by the Dock Commissioners, began yesterday at 1 o'clock. Gen. E. C. O'Brien, Engineer in Chief George S. Greene, Jr., and the three members of the board made a trip up the North River. No stops were made, as a general survey of the dock front was all the new board thought to accomplish yesterday.

—Judge Brown in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday sentenced Joseph Carlisle to four and a half years in the Auburn State Prison, Charles Carlisle to three and a half years in Clinton Prison, and Joseph Castelli to two and a half years in Kings County Penitentiary, for passing counterfeit money.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office has advices that private and press messages between South Africa and Europe will be subject to a delay of three or four days, owing to the lines being occupied with State correspondence.

—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announces that, owing to the interruption of the Aden and Zanzibar cable and a block on the west coast lines, there is a delay of from three to four days in the receipt of dispatches from the cape territory.

—Claude Falls Wright will lecture to-morrow morning, at Chickering Hall, on Mahatmas. Mr. Wright claims to have met personally some of these men, who are held by Theosophists to be invested with every kind of occult power. The lecture is free.

—Dr. Henry T. McEwen will give an address to young men in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:45 P. M. to-morrow. An attractive musical programme will be rendered by the Association Male Quartet.

—Bishop Potter will deliver an address on "The Philosophy of Missions" Sunday evening, Jan. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in connection with the annual service for missions.

—Following the custom he adopted several years ago, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, will address men exclusively to-morrow evening in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, at 8 o'clock.

—Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Irving E. Mead, who died at the New-York Hospital Thursday. He found that death was due to phosphorus poisoning.

—The opening of the Wool Club will take place to-day at the Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street. The ceremonies will last from noon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, to-morrow, on the subject, "Another Basis on which Christians and Jews Can Unite."

—The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, on Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M.

—The Schoolmasters' Association of New-York and vicinity will hold its sixty-sixth regular monthly meeting Saturday, Jan. 11, at 10:30 A. M., in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

Brooklyn.

—William McCarty of 106 Pearl Street, John Belle of 96 Washington Street, William Foley of 161 Front Street, and Thomas Olsen of 81 Main Street, of the average age of eight years, were arrested for stealing lead pipe from the unoccupied house at 152 Pierrepont Street. Justice Walsh released them on the promise that their mothers would give them a thorough spanking. The mothers agreed to do this.

—The Hamilton Club will give its annual dinner Saturday evening, Jan. 11. The speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Col. William Griffith and Col. George A. Pearre of Maryland; Dr. H. P. Friesel of Hampton Institute, Virginia; Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, and Prof. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, the negro orator.

—The graduates of the Boys' High School have formed an alumni association and have elected these officers: President—Howard Clarke; Vice Presidents—Congressman Charles G. Bennett, ex-Senator William J. Reynolds, Charles Curie, Jr.; Secretary—Arthur J. Harrison; Treasurer—William Hamnett.

—In the County Clerk's office yesterday, papers were filed discontinuing the suit of "her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India," against the Standard Asphalt Company. There is nothing in the papers to show what the cause of the action was.

—William H. Vass, janitor of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who lives at 854 Dean Street, was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday charged with assaulting his wife. He pleaded not guilty. Vass is the political opponent of M. J. Dady of the Third Ward.

—The police were asked yesterday to look for Kate Wells, thirteen years old, who is missing from her home, 186 Duffield Street. She has dark complexion and hair, and wore a red waist, a green skirt, a dark-blue jacket, and a black sailor hat.

—The Trustees of Erasmus Hall, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, have decided to turn over the school, its books, apparatus, and its funds, amounting to $5,000, to the Brooklyn Board of Education, provided a high school be established on the site.

—Coroner George H. Nason is confined to his home by pneumonia, and Coroner Edward B. Coombs is covering the entire city. He had twelve cases yesterday, and had to engage a carriage to cover the territory.

—Annie Walsh, who was arrested Dec. 23 for stealing forty-eight yards of dress goods from a Fulton Street dry goods store, pleaded guilty in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday and was fined $25.

—The stockholders of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company will meet Feb. 6 to approve of an agreement to hire a portion of the Brighton Beach Railroad for extension purposes.

—The resignation of William J. D. Campbell as Secretary of the Civil Service Commission has been accepted. He was appointed in 1888. John Tregaskis is an applicant for the place.

—The Novelty Theatre, on Driggs Avenue, has been leased to Böhmer & Rönner, who will open it Jan. 27. The place will be known hereafter as the American Theatre.

—Sheriff Buttling is in charge of the Arlington Hotel, on an attachment obtained by William Van Dyke, a dealer in teas, whose bill for $800 has not been paid.

—Building Commissioner Bush during the month of December granted permits for the erection of 190 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $668,659.

—Mayor Wurster will review the Twenty-third Regiment this evening. He is a veteran of the regiment, having served his term in Company B.

—District Attorney Foster L. Backus yesterday appointed as clerks in his office Joseph Ehresman, James A. Little, and Michael J. Sims.

—The Board of Estimate has distributed among the various charitable institutions $100,000 of the excise moneys.

—Three Captains, three detectives, two Sergeants, and forty-eight patrolmen are on the sick list.

—Twenty new cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Department yesterday.

—Police Commissioner Welles will appoint sixty new patrolmen Monday.

Long Island City.

—A freight car went off the end of a trestle in the Long Island Railroad yards this morning, and fell twenty-two feet. The trestle is used to elevate carloads of coal in order that they may be emptied directly into the supply boxes. A locomotive was pushing a train of cars up the incline leading to the trestle, when the first car broke through the bumpers. No one was injured.

—The Rev. William Jay Peck of Corona will deliver a lecture on "Egypt and the Egyptians" Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, in the Remsen Street Reformed Church.

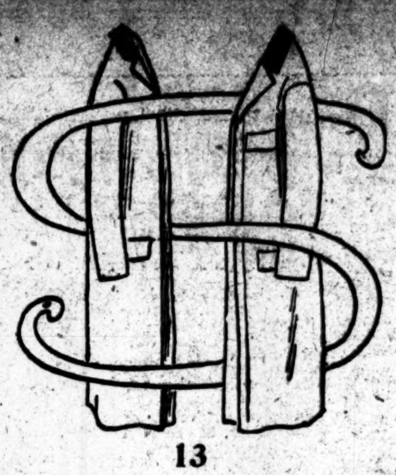
—The January term of the Supreme Court, with Justice Wilmot M. Smith presiding, will convene in the County Court House on Monday.

—A large number of new converts will be taken into the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Astoria at the service to-morrow.

—The annual ball of the Mutual Benefit Society of the Astoria Silk Works employes will be held on the evening of Feb. 1.

—A gas jet caused a slight fire and a big scare in Hackett's dry goods store Thursday evening. The damage was $100.

—Peconic Tribe, No. 265, I. O. R. M., will hold its second annual masquerade ball Saturday evening, Feb. 1.



13

Why try to nurse the old overcoat into respectability, when $13 will buy you a worsted-lined fast black melton, double stitched edges and seams; just as proper for next winter as now.

"Too many" tells the story of price.

Haven't said a word about fancy vestings, but of course we have them—it's part of good storekeeping to have everything.

Stores close at six o'clock.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Long Island.

—Court Freygang, No. 7,997, Ancient Order of Foresters, of College Point, has elected the following officers: Peter Motz, Chief Ranger; Juhn Thumm, Sub-Chief Ranger; Henry Kessering, Recording Secretary; Charles Sheridan, Financial Secretary; Charles Bender, Treasurer; I. Quaid, Senior Woodward; Jacob Huber, Junior Woodward; William Stiefel, Senior Beadle; Max Buhl, Junior Beadle; C. Wagner, Trustee.

—The Pride of Woodland Circle, Lady Companions of Forestry, of College Point, has elected these officers: Mrs. J. C. Dellmont, Chief Companion; Miss A. Cassidy, Sub-Chief Companion; Miss Clara Kesselring, Financial Secretary; Miss Lizzie Hoenig, Treasurer; Mrs. William Madden, Inner Guard; Miss A. C. Wagner, Outer Guard; Miss Minnie Buser, Right Guide; Miss Hannah Jansen, Left Guide; Miss Barto, Trustee.

—Charles Buck of Smithville, South, has been arrested, charged with stealing harness from the country house of Edward Settle of Brooklyn, at Plain View. He is held in $1,500 bonds for the action of the Grand Jury. William Waring, an alleged accomplice of Buck, has disappeared.

—Health Officer Thomas R. Killilea attempted to send to New-York by mail a "culture," taken from the throat of a child suffering with diphtheria. Clerk Rungeon declared that it was a violation of the postal laws to send disease germs by mail, and refused to send the package.

—Howard Treadwell, colored, of Flushing, was arrested yesterday, because a quantity of clothing stolen recently from clothes lines was found in his house, stuffed up the chimney. Treadwell said that two women who boarded with him had probably put the clothing there.

—The following have been installed as officers of Ellsworth Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Huntington: Charles Walters, N. G.; David W. Trainor, V. G.; John A. Bersenger, Recording Secretary; Edward Bunce, Permanent Secretary; John J. Ferguson, Treasurer.

—The owner of the schooner Emma Jane, which was sunk the other day against the Long Island Railroad trestle at Beach Channel, has sold the cargo of coal for $3 per ton, and the schooner will be raised.

—The annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held in Riverhead, Feb. 18, when papers will be read by William Wallace Tooker of Sag Harbor, and Edward Buffett of New-Jersey.

—The subject of incorporation is being discussed at Babylon, and a special election will be held Jan. 21 to decide whether that step shall be taken.

—Young David Hassett of Greenport, who was arrested for disturbing a Salvation Army meeting, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice Shipman.

—George Vail, the freight agent at Riverhead, found a quantity of girls' clothing in the woods near Great Pond yesterday.

—A "Boys' Prayer Meeting Band" has been formed at Huntington, and is conducting regular services.

—The newly organized Sag Harbor Historical Society will hold its first meeting on Monday evening.

—There were 246 wills admitted to probate in the Queens County Surrogate's Court during 1895.

—A Queens County Prohibition conference is in session in the Methodist Church at Corona.

—Jamaica Township may be incorporated as a city in the not far distant future.

—Thomas Warburton, a machinist, is unaccountably missing from Flushing.

—The village of Sag Harbor will hold its annual election Monday.

Yonkers.

—The Westminster Men's League has been organized in the Westminster Church, with the following officers: President—Walter Thomas; Vice President—George Englehart; Secretary—Louis W. Archer; Treasurer—Isaac Cassidy. The object of the league is to promote spirituality, service, and sociability among the men of the church.

—Bailey Hobbs yesterday celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of his settlement in Yonkers. During that time he has been a Village Trustee under three Village Presidents, and has filled the office of City Treasurer and Assessor until the City Government. He retains good health, and is almost daily on the street.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has elected Charles W. Swapp a member, and the following new officers: President—James B. O'Dell; Vice President—Wiliet H. Clark; Secretary—Franklin A. Rigby. Messrs Clapp, Quanchi, and Myers were reappointed House Committee.

—The Yonkers Statesman announces as its "New Year's resolution" that it will decline new advertisements announcing the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages. Present contracts, it says, will be completed, but at expiration no such contract will be renewed.

—In the foreclosure suit of Robert Courtright against Michael W. Noland and others, the referee, Thomas F. Curran, yesterday sold a lot 25 by 125 feet, on the east side of Vineyard Avenue, with a two-story frame house, to the plaintiff for $1,200.

—There were twelve deaths in the city during the past week, ten the previous week, and fourteen the corresponding week of last year.

—Andrew Deyo attended the dinner of the Twilight Club, which was given Thursday evening in the St. Denis Hotel.

—The South Yonkers Improvement Association will have its annual election of officers next Monday evening.

—The new officers of Kitching Post and the Sons of Veterans were installed last night.

—Miss Hattie Scott of Brooklyn has been visiting her sister at the Arlington Inn.

—The Rev. G. Ernest Magill has gone to Hoboken to begin work in his new charge. The members of St. Paul's Guild in this city presented to him a gold chain and cross before he departed.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IN QUEST OF PORTIERES?

Most people, in search of portieres that will harmonize perfectly with the decorations of their rooms, take up with something lower than the ideal—until they discover that we draw and submit special designs for them, after we have seen their rooms; that we have a line of textiles to select from, showing every tint and tone of soft, rich color; that we embroider the stuffs with silk and gold in charmingly appropriate designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible].

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES: BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton, St. & Flatbush Av. and Greenpoint & Man. Avs.

And now for a perfect din of bargains: Trade advertising will teem with them.

In this connection it just as well to bear in mind that it isn't the noise of the cannon that kills, but the shot.

Also in this connection, please take note that we've just fired two big-value projectiles ourselves.

Shot No. 1. Men's Tweed, Homespun, and Cheviot Suits, former prices $20, $25, and $28, now $15.

Shot No. 2. Men's Vicuna, Cheviot, and Unfinished Worsted Frock and Sack Suits—mostly imported goods and some lots silk lined—all made and finished in the finest manner, former prices $35, $38, and $40, now $25.

There's no end of "Cheap Clothing." Here's a chance to buy Fine Clothing very cheap.

Out-of-town orders promptly filled.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Westchester County.

—David Verplanck, who has just retired from the office of Assistant District Attorney of Westchester County, had held the office continuously for twenty-one years, having been appointed Jan. 1, 1875, by the late Robert Cochran. He served three years under District Attorney Cochran, twelve under Nelson H. Baker, and six under William P. Platt, the last District Attorney. He will now practice law at the county seat, where he lives.

—Funeral services will be held this afternoon over the body of Mrs. John E. Marshall of Port Chester, at her home in Willet Street, where she died Tuesday night. Mrs. Marshall was seventy-seven years old. Her children are Herman L. Marshall, cashier of the Port Chester Savings Bank; Mrs. Joseph H. Marshall, and Mrs. Wilfred P. Purdy of Port Chester.

—Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, over the body of Miss Marie Aimée Louise Camp, who died New Year's evening in the home of her father, C. D. Camp, editor of The Port Chester Journal. Miss Camp was seventeen years old. She had been ill several months. The burial was in Union Cemetery, Rye.

—The new White Plains trolley company has brought seventeen families to that place, the heads of them being conductors, motormen, &c. The company intends to push its work in the way of extensions covering fifteen miles as rapidly as the weather will permit. It is particularly anxious to go into Tarrytown from its Elmsford terminus.

—The following have been elected officers in the local chapter of the Epworth League, Port Chester: President—Alexander Hubbard; Vice Presidents—J. S. Myer, Miss Libbie M. Hunter, Miss P. J. Parker, and Miss Edna M. Sherwood; Secretary—Miss Bessie Bell; Treasurer—Roy Taylor; Auditors—E. J. Allen and V. S. Merritt.

—A commodious reading room has been fitted in the Irving Avenue High School, Port Chester, for the use of the students. The reading room was instituted through the efforts of Miss L. M. Horton, President of the Board of Education.

—County Judge Smith Lent will make his first appearance on the bench in White Plains to-day, when he will hold the annual Saturday County Court for the disposition of cases without a jury.

—The Board of Supervisors has ordered the removal of the old unsightly barn on the corner of the county jail grounds, opposite the public school building.

—Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh will preside at the next Circuit Court in White Plains, which will open on Monday, Feb. 3.

—A reception will be given Wednesday evening in the new fire house in Harrison by the Winter dancing class.

Staten Island.

—The Edgewater Board of Trustees has approved the contract formally granting franchises to the Midland Railroad Company. The franchises give the Midland Company the right to build an electric road on Wright Street, Richmond Road, Van Duzer Street, and Sarahann Street, under common trackage restrictions, to run by electricity the existing horse road from Stapleton to Concord, and to build on Clove Road, where other companies are to have common trackage.

—Dennis Murphy, flagman at the Morning Star Road crossing of the Rapid Transit Railroad, in Port Richmond, was found dead in the flaghouse late Thursday night. He had flagged a train half an hour before and appeared in good health.

—An invitation musicale will be given at the Hotel Castleton this evening, under the management of Mrs. Henry T. Knowlton, Mrs. Henry G. Woodruff, Mrs. Randolph St. George Walker, and Mrs. Henry H. Cammann.

Jersey City.

—The new City Hall Commission entered upon its duties yesterday. Mayor Wanser appointed ex-Commissioner Emil Datz, of the old board, as the third member of the new board, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Datz is under indictment for malfeasance in connection with the old board. Mayor Wanser regards the charge as trivial, and does not believe that Mr. Datz and his associates can be convicted. Mr. Datz will be President of the board, and custodian of the building, with a salary of $2,000. The other members—Controller Hough, and Treasurer Dickinson—receive no salary as Commissioners. William H. Tallman, the inspector of the building, was dismissed.

—Frederick Becker, who was adjudged legally dead by the Orphans' Court of Hudson County a year ago, yesterday appeared before Judge Hudspeth and asked to have the decision set aside. He was one of the heirs of Philip Becker, his father, his share of the estate being $3,000. The estate would have been distributed Dec. 6 had not the court been informed that Frederick Becker, who had been declared dead, was living in California. Judge Hudspeth refused to order the distribution of the estate until the matter was investigated. The case was postponed until next Friday.

—Albert J. Mahon, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for shooting Thomas F. Morrin, and for whom a writ of error was secured, was yesterday released in $10,000 bail. John and Albert Kerin became security for him. Mahon will be taken to Covington, Ky., for medical treatment, it being conceded by the State that he is insane.

—Watchman Edward Linney, of the Adams Express Company's freight yard, saw two men carrying bundles out of the yard at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He threw a coupling pin at them, when they dropped the bundles and ran. Two of the packages contained cigars, and the others a roll of velvet and some clothing. They bore the company's labels, and had been stolen from an express car.

—The police learned yesterday that Christian Somers of 50 Hancock Avenue, who was stabbed by a boy New Year's night, had attacked several boys whom he met in the street, and that the injury was inflicted by William McCarthy, who acted in self-defense. It is not likely that McCarthy will be arrested.

—Jacob Gumaer, sixty years old, of Homestead, who is subject to fits of temporary insanity, was found wandering about Jersey City yesterday. He had $4,500 worth of bonds in his pockets. He was sent home.

Long Branch.

—The one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heidel met with an accident yesterday that will probably mark her for life. On Christmas the little tot was given a silver cup, and while playing with it yesterday fell down upon it, striking her forehead, making a deep gash between the eyes.

—W. D. Harper and family, who have been occupying their cottage at Norwood Park, left yesterday to take up their residence in New-York. Mr. Harper, who was Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday school at this place, tendered his resignation.

—Walter Jamison, colored, twenty-four years old, died at the residence of his parents, on Belmont Avenue, yesterday morning. He is said to have been the heaviest man for his age in the State, weighing nearly 300 pounds.

—Patrick McNamara, President of the West End Engine Company, who lives at West End, met with a painful accident Thursday. He was going through a room in the dark, when he fell on the floor, his face striking a nail.

—Thomas W. Cooper has been re-elected Superintendent of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of this place, and J. D. Van Note Superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at West Long Branch.

—An eight months' old son of Life-Saver Charles Rundquest of Station 5 was badly burned about the face Thursday by falling upon a hot stove.

The New-York Sunday Times

32 PAGES

Every bicycle rider, every manufacturer, and every agent of bicycles will be particularly interested in the

Special Cycle Pages

of to-morrow's issue. The opinion of Gen. Nelson A. Miles on the utility of bicycles in military operations will be set forth. Thomas A. Edison has attempted to apply electricity to cycles, and the results of his experiments will command the attention of all wheelmen. The history of cycling will be told attractively. Questions of moment to the trade will be discussed by such well-known writers as E. H. Wilcox, Alex Schwalbach, and Harry C. Palmer. Dr. Graeme M. Hammand will discuss cycling from a physician's point of view. The interests of the L. A. W. will be considered by Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter. The attractiveness of cycling for women and its healthfulness will be told by Elizabeth B. Grannis, Cora Urquhart Potter, and Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., of Brooklyn. There will be an article of unusual interest to club members. The latest gossip of the wheelmen, and trade notes worth reading by all who ride will receive proper prominence.

But The Sunday Times will by no means be entirely devoted to the interests of the cyclers. Our other friends will find much to interest and instruct them. Besides all the news, there will be found scores of special articles on timely subjects. Here are a few of them:

Gymnastics of the Blind

They go through an elaborate manual with dumb-bells; their marching wonderful, too. Some things that are taught the pupils at the New-York School for the Blind; their confidence.

Florists Do Not Approve

Will not adopt the English method of cultivating blooms. Forcing their financial salvation. Our British cousins propose to let nature take its course; how flowers are made fashionable.

Work of the Boys' Clubs

Have accomplished much in the cause of education in this city. What Mr. Harvey Fisk has to say. There are organizations of this character in many quarters of New-York. St. George's Church Club.

In the World of Art

The exhibitions of the week and general art gossip. William M. Chase's studio sale. Architectural league dinner, Japanese pictures, lectures by Prof. E. F. Fenollosa. Andrew Carnegie's gift to Pittsburg.

Fancies of the Famous

Many celebrities have absorbing pursuits for leisure days; hobbies of some well-known women; royalty's whims; the literary taste. Patti and other Singers; Bernhardt and Modjeska. Women at home and abroad.

A Cuban Jungle Prince

How he risked his life to discharge a debt of gratitude; there was a big price on his head, but he was willing to take the chance of capture to aid the man who had saved his life.

Writers of Westchester

Well-known authors who have made their homes there; literary centre in Colonial days; Poe, Irving, and Cooper among the great names in its history; no field of letters unrepresented.

The Great Kew Gardens

Queen Victoria's gift to the British Nation; collections from all the world; trees and flowers in great variety from every zone; grounds once the property of the royal family.

The Mexican Boundary

Work of the International Commission nearly finished; resurveying begun in July, 1892; many changes made in the lines, but few of importance. More than 300 monuments placed.

St. Andrew Clubhouse

It welcomes the young men of Port Chester. An innovation in this order. The plan of the Rev. Mr. Brugler. Features and attractions of the house; counteracting saloon influence.

The Theatrical Page

will, as usual, contain a review of the important happenings of the week.

Reviews of New Books

The usual page of book notices will be printed, a list at once varied, new, and interesting. Art books and books of fiction will be reviewed. Literary reminiscences and Indian life in the far West, with several other topics, will also be included in a long and timely list.

Buy the Best.

THE NEW-YORK

Sunday Times

32 Pages for 5 Cents.

Saturday
January 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CUBA'S FIGHT TO BE FREE

Major Palomino Tells of the Strife in Progress There.

HE IS AIDE DE CAMP TO GEN. MACEO

Strength of the Island Army and What Has Been Done to Harass Spanish Forces.

CRITICISES THE MINISTER FOR SPAIN

Prof. Artigas Tells How the Troops from Abroad Are Dying, and Says No Competent Physicians Are Provided.

Major Jesus Castro Palomino, aide de camp on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionary leader whose army is now closing in on Havana, has just reached New-York on a secret mission of importance.

On his arrival here he was joined by Prof. Juan Artigas, late Professor of Pathology in the University of Havana, and physician in chief to the leper hospital of Havana. Don Artigas was forced to flee from Havana on a steamship. He attempted to land at Santiago de Cuba, but found the project too dangerous, and continued on to Venezuela. From there he got passage to Key West, Fla., and thence he pursued his journey to this city.

Major Palomino was found yesterday at the office of F. G. Pierra & Co., 81 New Street. He refused to say how he managed to reach this country, and he would not disclose the nature of his mission. Prof. Artigas said he came to head a prospective expedition to Cuba. The Major is a rich Cuban of pure blood. His hair is streaked with gray. He does not speak a word of English.

He was in high spirits over the success of the Cuban revolutionists, and the near approach to Havana of the armies of Maceo and Gomez.

"Nothing can now prevent," he said, "the besieging of Havana by our armies. It is not our purpose to attack, destroy, or harass Havana. We intend to cut off the supplies of that city. The success of the revolution in Cuba is now assured beyond question. Our campaign will be closed before the Winter is over, and inside of two years Cuba will be a free and independent government.

"Our plan to destroy the sugar plantations has succeeded admirably. We have burned over $50,000,000 worth of property on the plantations, including the cane in the fields. There are 364 sugar plantations in Cuba, of which over 200 have been burned. The only two provinces in which the sugar plantations have not yet fallen into our hands are Vuelta Abajo and Havana. In those two provinces there are in all 70 sugar plantations. There are still about 50 unburned plantations in Matanzas, but all will fall into our hands. We have already destroyed 60 plantations in Matanzas, 144 in Villas, 40 in the eastern province, and 6 in Camaguey. Every plantation in Camaguey has been destroyed.

"The revolution started in the extreme southeastern part of Cuba. Since then our armies have traversed the entire length of Cuba, despite the presence on the island of 120,000 Spanish troops. The revolutionary armies which have invaded Matanzas and are now close to Havana are divided into two main divisions. The van, consisting of 1,200 cavalrymen, is under the command of Col. Lacret and Col. Matagas. The main invading army is under the command of Gen. Antonio Maceo and Gen. Maximo Gomez. The latter has 2,000 cavalrymen from Camaguey, and two Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon. Gen. Maceo has 2,000 foot soldiers, from the eastern district, and two Maxim quick-firing guns. The rear guard of this invading army in Matanzas is led by Brig. Gen. Quinton Banderas, who has 1,000 infantry.

There is not the slightest danger of our being overwhelmed from the rear. From where we are now clear back to the eastern end of the island we have left strong armies to protect the territory. We have divided all of Cuba east of Havana into four military districts. In the most easterly district, which is the first military division, we have an army of 5,400 men under the command of Gen. José Maceo. This army is divided among several posts. Brig. Gen. A. Cebreco is in charge in Cuba, Brig. Pedro Perez in Guantanamo, Col. Felix Ruen in Baracao, and Col. Marrero and Col. Joaquin Planas in Holquin. There is also in that district a flying column of revolutionary troops under Carlos Manuel Cespedes, son of the first President of the last previous revolution. He has with him two Gatling guns.

"In the second military division there are 6,600 revolutionary troops, under command of Major Gen. Rabi. Col. Salvador Rios is in charge in Manzanillo, Col. Florenzio Salcedo in Bayamo, and Brig. Saturnino Lora in Baire and Tiguani. There is also a flying column under Col. Aguirre.

"In Camaguey, in the third military division, we have 1,200 troops, under Major Gen. José Maria Rodriguez. Col. Lino Marabol is in charge in the western part of the district, and Col. Lope Recio is in charge in the east.

"In Las Villas, which is the fourth military district, we have an army of 15,000 men, all armed, as is the case with all the troops I mention. Major Gen. Francisco Carillo is in charge in Las Villas. On his staff are Brig. Seraphin Sanchez, Col. Bruno Zayas, Col. Rego, and Col. Roberto Bermudez. This army has three pieces of cannon.

"A revolutionary army of 600 armed men has been lately gathered in the tobacco country to the west of Havana. It is in charge of Gen. Pedro Delgado, and it has begun to march toward Havana.

"The Spanish Army is powerless against us. The Spanish Generals have in the Province of Las Villas over 70,000 troops, but they have not been able to accomplish our defeat, although we have there only 15,000 soldiers. There are now 120,000 armed regular Spanish troops in Cuba, besides a so-called volunteer force of 60,000 men raised on the island. What do they all amount to?

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 of the Spanish regulars have died from wounds and disease since the revolution began. The Spanish troops are mostly lads from the country districts of Spain. They are sons of farmers. The Cuban climate and their forced marches kill them off like flies. The youth of the better classes in Spain have all escaped being sent to Cuba by the payment of $300 each for a substitute."

Major Palomino denounced Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, for his published interview Thursday on the Cuban revolution.

"It seems incredible," said Major Palomino, "that a man holding a high official position will so far forget the dignity becoming his station as to rely entirely on plain misstatements of facts for the defense of a losing cause, inviting thereby only ridicule. And yet that is precisely what Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, did when he attempted to take the American people into his diplomatic confidence and to discredit the cause of the Cuban patriots through an unbroken chain of willful and malicious falsehoods.

"If the Spanish Minister believes that the American people will swallow all the preposterous things he said, then he has certainly made a grand mistake. Here is a man who is supposed to be thoroughly familiar with the true state of affairs in Cuba, at least as much as the rest of the world is, and who, notwithstanding the fact that the soldiers of Cuba Libre are literally touching the gates of the City of Havana with their machetes, and this after a march through the whole island, has the effrontery to tell the intelligent people of the United States that the war in Cuba does not amount to anything. A dying man with a cancer in the stomach might just as well say, 'I am in absolute, perfect health.'

"Now what does the Spanish Minister think of the possibility of the Cubans gaining their independence? Has not Spain ruled colonies before, and has she not, by governing them dishonestly and cruelly, been ousted before by the natives of those colonies? Perhaps I can assist Señor de Lome in refreshing his memory a little. Was not Spain ignominiously kicked out of all her former American possessions, when those peoples rose to their manhood and their honor? Was she not ignominiously kicked out of the low countries when the people could no longer stand her misrule? What about Sicily and Portugal? Well, if even little St. Domingo threw her out—and this plucky little island did it twice—why does he think that Spain has got to live on poor, suffering Cuba forever?

"I am proud to be an officer of that Cuban army he wantonly insults. I joined the rebellion last February, and have been an eye witness to everything that has transpired there from the beginning until the time when, after having marched through the whole island with Gen. Maceo, I left the coast of Cuba on an important mission here. I arrive just in time to say to the American people that, for a diplomat, Señor de Lome talks too much. I know it is rather rude to say that a diplomat talks too much, but when I state my reasons for saying this the American people will agree with me that Señor de Lome's tongue hangs rather loose.

"Before Señor Dupuy de Lome came to Washington he stopped in Havana on his way. He said there, in a conversation with a prominent official at a public place, where the Cuban revolution was being discussed, that he 'knew how to manage American statesmen as soon as he would reach Washington.' He said that he 'could twist around his little finger the American politicians, who were nothing but a set of hayseeds and greasy mechanics, who did not have the faintest notion of State affairs.'

"For this foolish and uncalled-for breach of etiquette he was taken to task in a strong editorial by the journal, La Lucha, of Havana, a paper which cannot be accused of rebel sympathies. The editor of that paper severely overhauled the insolent diplomat, who thus insulted a people to whom he was sent to represent his own country.

"The man who can do this publicly in Havana, and then comes here to make loud protestations of respect for the American people and their Government, can easily outrage truth and propriety when smarting under the undeniable fact that the Spanish army in Cuba is getting whipped at every stage of the game.

"Señor de Lome, in the published interview, says: 'After Cuba shall be free, the island will be divided into two different republics, one white and one black.' Without attempting to argue such a silly conclusion, I will simply ask the Minister: What business is that of yours? What have you or any of your people to do with what the Cubans shall see fit to do with their own country, after they shall get rid of Spanish despotism and robbery?

"As a matter of fact, there are in the Cuban revolutionary army three white men to one colored man. We do not care what Señor De Lome thinks, but we wish him to keep within the truth, and this is the truth. What he says about our leaders being all negroes and desperadoes Gen. Martinez Campos has long ago told the world at large was a calumny. But, then, Martinez Campos fights in Cuba, while Señor De Lome talks in Washington.

"The name of Gen. Gomez, the brave hero who keeps Campos and his 120,000 soldiers shaking in their boots to-day, stands no danger of being in any way stained by the cowardly slanders of a Spanish diplomat, who would not dare stand before our honest and beloved chief and repeat the wanton imputations upon his honor. I want to say right here that Señor De Lome's insinuation about Gen. Gomez's integrity and patriotism is an infamous lie, whether indorsed by Martinez Campos or not.

"As for Gen. Garcia, the fact is that Campos has a new cause now for sleepless nights in his expected arrival on the island. Garcia, like everybody else, knows what Spanish clemency means. History has taught him that at school from childhood. The millions of Indians murdered in America; the unnecessary butcheries of Alva in Holland, and, finally, the 5,000 or 6,000 Cuban men, women, and children cruelly murdered during the previous war of the ten years are object lessons enough for anybody to become tolerably well acquainted with Spanish clemency.

"Let Señor De Lome not worry about belligerent rights. When the American people shall have decided to grant that privilege to the Cuban Republic, they certainly will not consult him about it. In regard to what the Spanish diplomat has to say about the sugar crop, all that can be said is that he shows himself supremely ignorant of the subject. His bravados about the condition of the Spanish Treasury will not pass in America, where everybody knows that Spain has been bankrupt for a long time. The Spanish soldiers who daily join our army all tell the same story. They are hungry and ill clad, and all say they have not been paid their wages in months.

"When Señor de Lome says that the great majority of the Cuban people are against the rebellion, he again prevaricates to his heart's content. When he attempts to say that the Cubans will not fight, he forgets that Campos, who seems to be paralyzed with fear even with his immense army, is asking for more soldiers. If the Cubans don't fight, what under the sun is he asking for more soldiers for? The truth is that if Señor de Lome were a wise diplomat he would not belittle the Cuban Army, because it would be a shameful spectacle to see a handful of negroes and desperadoes (who will not fight) kick nearly 200,000 brave Spanish soldiers, headed by nearly forty Generals, into the sea one of these fine days.

"I think Gen. Martinez Campos, who, to his sorrow, has come near enough to our soldiers to know them well, does not believe they are a handful who will not fight. He wishes they were so, but Gomez said, months ago: 'I will see you soon near Havana,' and he has done it. He said: 'You shall have no sugar,' and, to all indications, they are going to drink coffee in Havana without it soon. He said: 'Cuba is going to be free soon,' and the Spaniards in Cuba have become demoralized at the prospects of this truth being realized. The day for settling accounts is drawing nearer."

Don Artigas is a younger man than Major Palomino, and, like him, does not speak English. Talking to the reporter, he said: "Even now, with the climate in their favor, the Spanish troops in Cuba are dying at the rate of 150 a day. In the Summer they died at the rate of 200 a day.

"The Spanish commanders have issued orders to the surgeons of each column to drug the wounded and sick to death by the use of morphine. This order applies not only to the regular Spanish troops, but to the sick or wounded insurgents who fall into Spanish hands.

"There are no competent physicians or surgeons with the Spanish Army. They are almost all of them students who are only in the fourth year of their seven-year university course. The rest are recruited from the ranks of the nurses in the hospitals.

"The Spanish soldiers are literally rotting away for lack of proper care. The military hospitals are in a deplorable state."

THE "GENTLEMAN JOE" TROUBLE

Rudolph Aronson Explains the Condition of the Case at Present.

Rudolph Aronson has issued a long statement of the trouble between him and M. B. Curtis, over the play "Gentleman Joe," which is announced for production at both the Fifth Avenue and the Bijou next Monday night. He says that Mr. Curtis secured an option on the piece in London, and was to receive the libretto here on depositing $5,000 in payment. He failed to secure the $5,000, and applied to Mr. Aronson for aid. Mr. Aronson had the price reduced to $2,500, and went to London to complete arrangements. While he was on the ocean, he says, Mr. Curtis went to the bank where the libretto was deposited, paid $2,500, and withdrew it, the understanding being that he was a partner of Aronson.

Having secured the book, Mr. Curtis saw Albert Aronson and made a contract with him for the production of "Gentleman Joe" at the Bijou with a cast that should be satisfactory to Rudolph, and that Rudolph should name the actor to play the leading rôle. When Mr. Aronson reached London he secured the latest libretto, that of Curtis, he says, being the first one, and very dissimilar to the play as now produced. He came back prepared to produce the farce, but then his troubles with Mr. Curtis began. That gentleman insisted on playing the title part, and Mr. Aronson was determined that James T. Powers should play it. The parties went to court, but no injunctions could be secured, and so the case now stands, with a promise of two productions of "Gentleman Joe" in this city next Monday.

Mr. Aronson says that Mr. Curtis has none of the original orchestration of the farce; that there are eight songs in the play which he has not, and that he has neither the words nor music of the great hit of the play, "He Wanted Something to Play With."

EXCISE BILL NOT READY

Reform Association Working with Chamber of Commerce Men.

SECRETARY FULTON ON THE OUTLOOK

What He Says of Gov. Morton's Recommendation for Fewer Saloons and the Legislation That May Be Effective.

The joint efforts of the Excise Reform Association and the committee of the Chamber of Commerce have not yet resulted in the final framing of a complete excise measure. They are working hand in hand, but the bill is not yet presentable.

The following letter was forwarded yesterday to Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1895.

Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly:

Dear Sir: The Chamber of Commerce some time since appointed the undersigned "committee of citizens to consider the excise and Sunday liquor question."

It is certain that there will be introduced at Albany a great many bills relating to excise, and because of the extraordinary importance of this subject, we respectfully suggest that it is desirable that the Excise Committee of the Assembly should be selected with more than usual care, and that only the most experienced, reliable, and able men should be placed upon this committee. We further venture to suggest that the committee should not be dominated either by the liquor men on the one hand, or by the prohibition or extreme temperance element on the other. These are entitled to representation, but the committee should consist of men fairly representing public sentiment, who will try to solve the excise question in a manner most conducive to the best interests of the State and all of its parts.

Hoping that the present Legislature will give to our State just and equitable excise laws, and assuring you of the loyal support of this committee in every way to accomplish that end, we are yours respectfully,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Chairman.
R. FULTON CUTTING,
SETH LOW,
C. H. PARKHURST,
JOHN B. PINE,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
G. L. RIVES,
C. SCHURZ.

Thomas A. Fulton, the energetic Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what he thought about those clauses of Gov. Morton's message which deal with excise matters.

"The only positive recommendation that the Governor makes," said Mr. Fulton, "is in these words: 'I regard it as my duty to recommend such legislation as will measurably reduce the number of places in which intoxicating beverages shall be sold throughout the State,' and the statistics the Governor goes on to quote go a long way to justify his recommendation.

"Any one who is familiar with the pulse of the excise question will have noted that the one thing on which all public men and reformers are agreed is the one which the Governor recommends to the Legislature.

"A certain New-York newspaper, which is generally recognized as the organ of the liquor dealers, admitted last Summer, under the pressure of the police campaign, that there were twice as many saloons in New-York City as are necessary, and that they are 'doing each other up.' I am satisfied that this is perfectly true, and that much of the defiance of the law and of the authorities by the saloon keepers is explained by the desperate efforts of the liquor dealers to make their business pay.

"A respectable and financially independent saloon keeper said to me recently that, from personal observation, he knew that the men who obey the Sunday law are those who own their own saloons, and the most flagrant violators of the law are the men who are deeply mortgaged, and who take great risks in order to make extra profits.

"The same man, and many others have told me the same thing," continued Mr. Fulton, "is strongly in favor of a more restrictive law, high license being its leading feature. In fact I assert most positively, as the result of close inquiry and investigation, that the majority of saloon keepers in New-York City to-day favor high license; and by high license I mean nothing less than $1,000. Some States have tried to split the difference between high license and low license, fixing the fee at $500, for instance. But this has proved to be almost a failure, so far as restricting the number of saloons is concerned. In Chicago, where the license fee was $500, there were recently more saloons in proportion to the population than in New-York City. The Chicago brewers had been doing the same thing as the brewers in New-York, planting saloons on every possible corner, and in every available locality. They found, however, that this excessive competition did not pay, and they have decided now to close up some 1,700 saloons, all of which are mortgaged to them, and therefore virtually owned by them."

Mr. Fulton passed on to speak of a recently published interview with Excise Commissioner Harburger.

"I notice that in a New-York newspaper of Dec. 29," he said, "Mr. Harburger is quoted as saying: 'I do not favor the diminution of the number of saloons.' I do not hesitate to say that this statement, coming from such a source, is both startling and courageous. There is hardly another men in New-York City whose opinion on the excise question is worth having, or occupying any prominent position, public or private, who would be brave enough to express the same opinion.

"The entire press of the city, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of this city, the Police Commissioners, President Murray, Commissioner Woodman of the Excise Board, the Judges of the various courts, and, in fact, every one of prominence whom I can think of are unanimous on this one point—that the number of licensed drinking places should be radically reduced.

"It is particularly true that mere legislation cannot cure the evils of intemperance any more than laws can cure the evils of gluttony. Let our temperance friends remember this and agree on something moderate and attainable, rather than strive with the impossible.

"In conversation recently with some country members of the Legislature," Mr. Fulton went on to say, "I was surprised to find that they regard with favor the proposition of a simple local option bill. I do not here refer to the Sunday question, but a measure such as Massachusetts and many other States have, allowing the people to vote by cities and towns, say, once in three or four years, whether alcoholic beverages shall be sold therein or not. This would go a long way to take the saloon out of politics. A man voting on a distinct question, such as the canal improvements at the last election, does not confound it with party candidates, as he is compelled to do at present in the country districts on our extremely mischievous and bad excise law."

Referring to the Sunday question and the Governor's message, Mr. Fulton said:

"I am sorry the Governor could not make any recommendation on the Sunday question. He is a moderate man with reasonable views, and any suggestions from him would have carried great weight.

"Very many suggestions have been made to the Excise Reform Association and to the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce as to ways of meeting the difficulty. Some are fantastic, many impracticable, and the more I consider these various propositions the more I am driven to believe in a simple measure submitting to the vote of the people, possibly at a special election this Spring, this question: 'Shall the sale of ale, wine, and beer be allowed in cities of the first class between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M. on Sunday?'

"A great many people are anxious to know what will become of such a proposition if it were ever submitted in this form. Little by little I have been forced to the conclusion during the past eighteen months that this city would vote 'dry' by a large majority, and the great majority of men who have given serious attention to the subject have come to the same conclusion.

"Of course, there are competent men who differ from this, and therein lies the kernel of the whole question. Since no one can tell what the verdict would be, there is the greater necessity of getting a verdict. I believe, after the city voted 'dry,' it would then insist on a strict observance of the law, such as we have never had or ever dreamed of."

Mr. Fulton had also something to say about the Ohio law.

"The evidence obtained by The Evening Post," he said, "from the Mayors of the larger cities of Ohio as to the working of the Dow law in that State, showing that the assertion that the Ohio law has taken the saloon out of politics, is altogether too sweeping, and is, in fact, untrue. Our Republican friends at Albany have been pinning their faith to the Ohio idea on the bare assertion of Gov. McKinley and others that it rid the saloon of politics."

Returning to the consideration of Gov. Morton's message, Mr. Fulton continued: "Gov. Morton says in his message: 'I am therefore disposed to recommend that the Legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall embody the best features of the liquor laws now in successful operation in the various States, with a consistent aim toward the reduction of the number of saloons in this State.'"

Mr. Fulton proceeded to quote from a letter of the Mayor of Youngstown to The Evening Post: "I am thoroughly convinced that Pennsylvania has a far better local law than Ohio. This city is within six miles of the State line, and many others, as well as myself, are thoroughly of this opinion after investigation."

The Chief of Police of the same city, in a personal letter to Mr. Fulton, said:

"Regarded in any other light than as a revenue measure, the Dow law is not a success, and could not stand without other laws to support it. Its enactment did not materially decrease the number of saloons, and certainly afforded no protection against disreputable persons engaging in the business. This city has 40,000 inhabitants, and 280 saloons."

"That means," added Mr. Fulton, "one saloon to every 143 inhabitants—far worse than New-York City, with one saloon to 225 persons. This looks very much as though we have little to borrow from Ohio, and much to adopt from the Pennsylvania law, if the good advice of Gov. Morton is followed."

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Arrangements for Its Annual Session to be Held in Albany—Papers to be Read and Discussed.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The committee having the matter in charge has just perfected the arrangements for the annual meeting of the New-York State Bar Association, which will take place the 21st and 22d of this month in the State Capitol. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the annual address on the evening of the 21st, upon a subject not yet announced. The address will be followed by a reception to Mr. Depew by the association in the Assembly parlor, at which ladies will be present.

Several papers of interest will be read on the morning of the 22d, among others one by Lieut. Gov. Saxton. Ex-Senator Linson will read a paper upon "Some Needed Improvements in our Statutes and in Statute Making."

The feature of the meeting, however, will be papers and discussion upon the question, "What methods should be adopted in the proposed revision of the Code of Procedure, and how can that work be carried on, so as to give the best results?" Justice William Rumsey of the Seventh Judiciary District will read the principal paper upon this subject, which will be followed by a number of other papers, and by a general discussion by the members.

The subject of revision of the code was first brought forward in the association two years ago in the annual address of J. Newton Fiero, the then President of the association, and has been agitated since, so as to bring about the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of revision, under the act of the Legislature of last year. This commission has reported favorably upon the subject, and the question which now interests the bar of the State is as to the method which shall be employed in the revision, in order that it may be an improvement upon the present code.

On the evening of the 22d, Gov. Morton will give a reception to the members of the association in connection with the reception to the members of the Legislature of 1896.

Judge William H. Robertson, President of the association, will preside at the annual meeting, and it is expected that Moorfield Storey of Boston, President of the American Bar Association, will be present as the guest of the State Association. The Committee on Law Reform is engaged in the preparation of a report to the submitted at the meeting which will deal with several important questions submitted to it. The indications are that the meeting will be one of the best and most interesting in the history of the association.

MAY KEEP LEONARD R. WELLES

Mr. Harman Said to Have Lectured Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn—The Cabinet Slate Revised.

"Leonard R. Welles will be reappointed Police Commissioner," said a prominent Republican politician to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"Up to Thursday, it was all against Mr. Welles, but Granville W. Harman returned to town, and Thursday he read the riot act to Mayor Wurster. He accused the Mayor of bad faith, as he could never have secured the nomination for Mayor had it not been that Welles threw the Twenty-fourth Ward to him."

Mayor Wurster said yesterday that he had offered a place in his Cabinet to William Cullen Bryant, but that Mr. Bryant had declined to accept. "The offer was not for any particular place," said Mr. Wurster. "I asked him if he would accept a position in the Cabinet, as I desired to appoint him. He replied that on account of his newspaper connection in the Eastern District and also on account of the fact that he held the position of Secretary of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, he would not be able to accept any office under the City Government. This was about a week ago."

The Cabinet slate was again changed yesterday. It is now as follows:

City Works Commissioner—Theodore B. Willis.
Police Commissioner—Leonard R. Welles.
Tax Collector—R. Ross Appleton.
Excise Commissioners — Joseph C. Hacker, George B. Forrester, and E. J. Kaltenbach.
Building Commissioner—Wesley C. Bush.
Register of Arrears—Henry A. Powell.
President Board of Assessors—William Harkness.
Fire Commissioner—Howard J. Patterson.
Park Commissioner—Timothy L. Woodruff.

It is said that Joseph A. Burr, as soon as he enters upon his duties as Corporation Counsel, will appoint as his First Assistant Frank Sperry, who is a cousin of Bridge Commissioner James A. Sperry. Frank Sperry was private secretary to the late Charles J. Folger and also to Collector Erhardt. It is also said that Alfred E. Mudge and R. B. Greenwood, Jr., will be reappointed.

THE DOMINION TRADE DECREASING

A Great Falling Off Shown by the Reports of Last Year's Work.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 3.—The annual report of the trade and navigation for the year ending June 30 last, which is ready to be presented to Parliament, shows trade to have been in a deplorable state for the past year. There is a decrease of $16,000,000 in the aggregate trade returns.

The trade with Great Britain for the year fell off $15,000,000, and increased with the United States $8,000,000. An all-round average of duty collected on imports was 16 per cent. There was however, 22 per cent. collected on British goods, and 12½ per cent. only on United States goods, making a tax on British goods 6 per cent. greater than the average, and 10½ per cent. greater than on the United States goods.

This is what the Canadian Government calls a National Policy. The aggregate trade was $224,000,000 for the year, compared with $240,000,000 for the previous year.

John Hoch Sentenced for Murder.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The jury in the trial in Lowville of John Hoch for the murder by shooting of Minnie Ingersoll, at Lowville, July 10 last, retired at 3:55 P. M. yesterday, and twenty minutes later returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner showed no signs of emotion upon hearing the verdict. Yesterday morning Hoch said that if the Sheriff would let him have a gun and one cartridge he would save the jury the trouble of rendering a verdict. He was sentenced to be executed at Auburn Prison during the week beginning Feb. 15.

Released from an Unmerited Prison.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The pardon papers of Charles Atkinson, who was sent to prison for ten years on the false testimony of his stepdaughter, arrived here to-day, and the unfortunate man was released this afternoon. His stepdaughter accused him of having committed a felonious assault upon her, and he has now been in State prison seventeen months. The girl now acknowledges that she testified falsely at his trial.

GEN. M'ALPIN'S REPORT

Many Suggestions for Improvement of the National Guard.

SHOULD GO INTO CAMP EVERY YEAR

Organization of an Artillery Regiment Recommended—The Need of Equipment—A Review of the Year.

The annual report on the National Guard of the State of New-York, made by Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin to Gov. Morton, is one of the most interesting documents on the citizen soldiery ever issued from headquarters. The recommendations made show the results of the General's careful attention to the work of the Guard, and to his efforts to get at the real needs of the rank and file, which he made during the Brooklyn strike a year ago, when he came down from Albany and made a thorough inspection of all the posts and saw the two leading brigades in active service.

The suggestions for a regiment of heavy artillery and for camp duty by the entire Guard each Summer will cause a great deal of talk among Guardsmen.

The year's increase in the Guard and its present strength is stated to be as follows:

In the course of this year there have been organized the Fourth Signal Corps at Buffalo; Squadron A, consisting of two troops, of which the original Troop A formed the nucleus, at New-York City; Troop C, at Brooklyn; two companies of infantry, which have been added to the Eighth Battalion, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, two companies having been added to the Sixty-ninth Battalion at New-York City; and the National Guard consists now of 4 brigades, 4 signal corps, 1 squadron of 2 troops and 1 independent troop, 5 batteries, 12 regiments, consisting of 111 companies; 2 battalions of 10 companies, and 45 separate companies of infantry. The present appropriation for the support of the National Guard makes a further increase of organizations therein inadvisable. And yet an increase seems to be demanded by the times. The General Government has an inadequate force to man such coast defenses as there are, and still less adequate force to man what there ought to be. It would therefore seem prudent for the State to organize at least one regiment of heavy artillery, with a view to assist the General Government in manning the defenses of New-York Harbor. To do so requires, however, a decided addition to the present annual appropriation made for the support of the National Guard.

The National Guard, generally speaking, is in very good condition; its discipline is good, and its spirit excellent. Now that revolvers have been provided for the officers and non-commissioned staff officers, First Sergeants and Quartermaster Sergeants, it will be desirable that a system be prepared and authorized for practice in that arm, and the necessary ammunition procured for the same.

Gen. McAlpin suggests the propriety of the award by the State of a decoration to those officers and enlisted men who have performed in a calendar year 100 per cent. of all the duties required by law, and orders of their respective organizations or departments, such decorations to be held only as long as the holder performs this amount of duty. The State decoration for marksmen, sharpshooters, and experts is not satisfactory, and he recommends that it be changed so that the present objections to it be obviated.

The General says that, after careful thought, he has come to the conclusion that cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants should not be allowed to have more than one military organization, experience proving that two companies will not flourish in such places; that generally one, sometimes both, are lacking in strength and proper material.

The organizations of the Naval Militia, the Adjutant General reports, in "excellent condition."

New waist belts, cartridge boxes, and bayonet scabbards are needed, says the report, but, as there is a prospect that a new rifle will be obtained before long, which will require different belts, boxes, and scabbards, only what is absolutely necessary is at present procured. It is absolutely necessary for the good of the guard, says the General, that new blouses be furnished for every man in the service. Trousers are expected to last for five years; yet one tour of service during strikes like those at Buffalo and Brooklyn, and service in camp, quickly use up a pair of trousers. The report strongly recommends special appropriation for the purpose of providing new blouses for all and more trousers and articles of uniform generally, as needed. Gen. McAlpin also recommends that, instead of the present double-breasted dress coat, a single-breasted coat be adopted; the latter, he says, being certainly more becoming and soldierly.

The Adjutant General declares that experience this season has shown that the Buzzacott oven is superior to the cooking outfit now in the hands of the guard, and it is earnestly recommended that authority and means be granted to supply each company with such an oven of suitable size. To complete the medical outfit and make what has been issued fully serviceable, Gen. McAlpin says, it is desirable that medical and surgical camp chests be provided for each regiment and battalion, and suitably smaller ones for each troop, battery, and separate company, as well as litters of the pattern in use by the United States Army. No ambulances have yet been provided by the State, the report regretfully states, and the General deems it exceedingly desirable that the First and Second Brigades should each be furnished with one, which could be used also at the Camp of Instruction when the latter is occupied by troops.

As to the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, the report says: "The work done by the troops was satisfactory and the season a success in every respect."

In camp reforms Gen. McAlpin recommends the building of a guardhouse and the shifting of tents from the present position to what is known as the east parade. This change, it is thought, will make more space available for drill purposes. Hereafter, Gen. McAlpin says, he proposes to pay off the troops on the train homeward bound instead of before leaving camp. On the plan of increased camp duty the report says:

I submit for your consideration the propriety of putting the whole National Guard in camp or on field duty each year. A tour of such duty every two years, while its benefits are great, is insufficient to maintain the high standard the military forces of the State have attained. The naval militia has every year a tour of duty corresponding to the camp tour of the guard, and the advantage of this system is plainly apparent.

On the subject of field service the Adjutant General says:

The Camp of Instruction has been in operation since 1882, and has fully answered the purpose and expectations for which it was established. Yet it affords no opportunity of instruction in some military matters of the greatest importance, and it is believed that the time has now arrived when a step in advance may, in fact should, be taken. This step is service in the field, the command being, so to say, thrown on its own resources. At the Camp of Instruction everything is prepared beforehand for the troops, so that practically they only move from one to another ready-made furnished house.

Field service, on the contrary, requires the command to transport itself and equipments to the location where its house is to be erected, to build and furnish the latter and to go to housekeeping. Guard mounting, drill and parade can be performed here as well as at the Camp of Instruction, and in addition to these, advance and rear guard and outpost duty, military exercises of great importance. Besides these, officers and men are taught to look after and care for themselves and the officers especially to care and provide for their men, to secure transportation for men and property, rations for the men, feed for the animals and many other matters which add to the health and comfort of the command and can be learned only by actual service and experience. The troops finally selected for this duty, under the orders of their respective brigade commanders, were the Sixty-fifth Regiment, the Tenth Battalion, the Sixth, Twelfth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and the Seventh, Ninth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Separate Companies, and the conduct of the men was all the most exacting could possibly expect from the National Guard. While much was crudely performed and much could be criticised in general, it must be borne in mind that this was the first attempt in duties of this nature, and, taking this into consideration, the work of these troops was not only satisfactory, but in many respects an agreeable surprise.

New quarters for a number of the organizations are advocated, and the need of new armories for the First Battery and the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York City is emphasized. The enlarging of the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn is also recommended.

Of the Signal Corps the Adjutant General says: "I consider the work of the Signal Corps of such importance that to encourage it I deem it advisable and desirable that it should have a representative on the staff of the Governor, and that one of his aides de camp be selected from the officers of the corps."

MAY APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

Question of the Selection of a Captain in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, Which Has Brought About Much Strife.

For the first time in many years members of a National Guard company have been forced to make an appeal to the Governor against alleged intimidation and illegal methods used in an election for Captain. There has been a bitter warfare in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, for some months over the election of a Captain to succeed George A. Demarest, who was promoted Major about five months ago. The trouble arose over the alleged attempt of regimental headquarters to dictate the selection of his successor. The company favored an outsider for Captain, but headquarters was desirous that First Lieut. Edward W. Dayton should be the choice.

Lieut. Dayton's adherents thought that he was sure of an election. The committee appointed to select a candidate was ignored and an election was called by Col. Camp Oct. 19 last. The members of the company were aroused, and the result of the election was the choice of ex-Capt. S. Ellis Briggs of the Veteran Corps over Lieut. Dayton. Briggs, however, declined to accept the position, and it was alleged that he had been dissuaded by headquarters. This, however, was denied by Col. Camp. To make the warfare more bitter, Lieut. Dayton a few days later handed discharges to Sergt. C. Gerhardt, Sergt. Robert Byars, and Corpl. Van V. Wells, three men in the regiment with records of 100 per cent.

The company was so indignant over the matter that it unanimously passed resolutions of sympathy with the discharged men at a special meeting held, with Lieut. Dayton in the chair.

A second election was ordered Dec. 28, at which Lieut. Col. King presided. The result was that Lieut. Dayton received 32 votes against 27 cast for Lieut. S. Schieffelin Stebbins of the Twelfth Regiment. Then allegations were made that men were intimidated and illegal ballots used. These charges were overruled at the time by Lieut. Col. King. Before the meeting adjourned, King declared that Dayton was elected. The opponents of Dayton at once set to work to collect evidence of illegal methods used in securing the victory for Dayton.

They procured a statement from Simon Petri, a new recruit in the company, to the effect that on the morning of the election Lieut. Dayton had called on him and informed him that he had a scheme on foot whereby he could tell just how each man in the company voted, and, it is said, gave Petri to understand that it would be wise for him to vote for him. Another man in the company, who alleges intimidation, was Corpl. Dibble, who, it is said, was informed that if he didn't vote for Dayton he would lose his chevrons. Several other men, it is also understood, declare they were intimidated. It is said that affidavits have been secured from some of these men, and have been included in an appeal to the Governor asking for an investigation.

The appeal declares that intimidation was used to secure votes for Dayton, and that marked ballots were used, whereby it was known how each man voted. Among the members of the company who have signed the appeal are Corpl. Kyle, Private Slater, Private Thatcher, Private Ullrich, Private Miller, Private A. Moore, and Private James Moore. A copy of this appeal was served on Lieut. Col. King by Private Thatcher and Private Moore, with a request that it be forwarded through the proper channel, the members wishing to keep within military rules in making their protest.

Lieut. Col. King, when seen yesterday, said that two of the members of the company had called on him. He expressed the belief that the whole matter would be amicably adjusted.

CHILDREN'S HOME DESTROYED

An Institution Near Columbus, Ohio, Discovered on Fire as the Inmates Are Leaving Their Beds.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Franklin County Children's Home, near this city, was burned this morning. The city fire department was called out at 5:30, but owing to the long run, the flames had enveloped the entire building before the engines reached the scene. The 147 children in the home were leaving their beds. The attendants hurriedly marched them from the building, and it is believed all were saved.

The Pan Handle Railway Company sent out a special train to bring the children to the city, but, as the weather was terribly cold, many of them had to be taken to the houses in the neighborhood, where they are temporarily quartered.

The building was a large, three-story brick structure, built fifteen years ago at a cost of $125,000.

The Superintendent, A. D. White, died two years ago, and his widow was placed in charge of the home by the County Commissioners.

The building and contents are probably a total loss. There is $30,700 insurance on the building, and $5,000 on the contents.

The fire is supposed to have been started by a curtain being blown against a gas jet.

HIS LIABILITIES ARE FOR RENTS

Ex-City Clerk Tate of Brooklyn in Justice Tighe's Court.

Ex-City Clerk William J. Tate of Brooklyn, who made an assignment Dec. 27 of his real estate business, responded to the summons sent to him by Justice Tighe and appeared in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was represented by Noah Tebbetts, who is also the assignee.

William Cobb of Rochester, N. Y., said on information and belief that Mr. Tate owed to his mother, Mrs. M. H. Cobb, $362 rents collected. Justice Tighe said that he could not allow the case to go on upon such a complaint, and that it would be necessary for Mrs. Cobb, who is now in Rochester, to appear in court and make an affidavit. Mr. Cobb said he would see that his mother would be in court when the case came up again, and Justice Tighe said he would notify Mr. Tate at the proper time, so he could be in court.

Mr. Tate said he would see that Mrs. Cobb was paid all that was due to her. He deposited all the money he had collected, he stated, and said that if his accounts were not all right, it was due to the fact that he got mixed up as to what had been collected. Mr. Tate, in making his assignment, stated that the greater portion of his liabilities of $14,000 are for rents collected.

ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

The Two Wives of a Sick Newspaper Man Meet at His Bedside.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 3.—W. H. Thomas is under arrest here for bigamy. Thomas is a newspaper man, having been connected with papers in Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, and Cleveland.

About three weeks ago he came to this city from St. Louis. He took sick and went to the hospital. On leaving the hospital, a few days ago, he telegraphed his wife, formerly Mrs. Flora Ford, of Cleveland, Ohio, for money. Instead of sending money, she herself arrived here last night, and, during the night, Mrs. Thomas No. 2, formerly Mrs. Schaeffer, of Baltimore, put in an appearance, and at noon to-day caused the arrest of the much-married Thomas. At first Thomas denied matrimonial relations with either, but afterward acknowledged the Cleveland woman as his wife. The Cleveland wife is said to be quite wealthy.

Lost from the Strathnevis.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3.—Very little hope is held out for the safety of Third Officer Bain, Purser McDonald, and the three Japanese seamen of the Strathnevis, which narrowly escaped being wrecked on Christmas Eve. They left the steamer and attempted to land on Destruction Island, where the seas are very treacherous. Needle-shaped rocks are numerous and a strong undertow exists. Several ocean steamers have recently passed quite close to the island, and if the men landed, it would seem as though they would have signaled their safety by means of the Government code of signals which the lighthouse keeper possesses.

LALOR'S WIFE SUSPECTED

Five Arrests in Connection with the Long Island City Murder.

THEORY AS TO A FAMILY QUARREL

Conflicting Statements as to when Mrs. Lalor, the Elder, and Fleischauer Went to the Home of the Victim.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 3.—Five arrests on suspicion is the result of the Police Department's effort to capture the murderer of William E. Lalor, who was found hacked to pieces in his home, 314 Jackson Avenue, this city, yesterday morning. The persons in custody are Mrs. James A. Lalor, mother of the victim; Mrs. William Lalor, his wife; James Lalor, his youngest brother; Anthony Fostell, his brother-in-law, and John Fleischauer, his companion, and the last person known to have seen Lalor alive.

Three departments are engaged in the hunt for the fiend who killed Lalor. Coroner Strong and his staff of deputies, County Detective James Marston of the District Attorney's office, and a large detail of policemen and detectives are actively at work on the case. The result of their combined efforts is a considerable stock of theories and surmises and suspicion. Every possible clue has been carefully investigated, but without result other than to strengthen the suspicion against some of those in custody.

Every house that Lalor and his companions visited New Year's Day has been visited by the authorities, and every movement of the murdered man for several days prior to his terrible death has been followed up, and nothing found to indicate any motive for the murder, or any evidence pointing to any particular person as the murderer.

Both the police and Coroner, however, are of the opinion that Fleischauer and the mother of Lalor have not fully and satisfactorily explained all of their movements yesterday morning.

The long interval between the discovery of the crime and the time it was reported to the police has not been clearly accounted for by Mrs. Lalor, and her arrest late last night was the result of a long consultation by the authorities. According to her statement made yesterday morning, she went to the house to awaken her son and Fleischauer, who she thought had overslept themselves. Entering the room she saw the mutilated body of her son lying in the bed, and fled from the place. She said she did not stop running until she reached the house of her daughter, Mrs. Anthony Fostell, who lives at 123 Wilbur Avenue, and with whom she spent her nights. The house is only a few blocks from the scene of the murder.

She stated that she entered the bedroom shortly after 8 o'clock, and it was not until 11:20 o'clock that Policeman Crozier, who was patrolling Jackson Avenue, was approached by Anthony Fostell and told of the murder. Mrs. Lalor said last night that she reported the crime to the policeman shortly after she discovered it. That was impossible, as Crozier was in the police court in the morning, and did not leave there until 9:45 o'clock. He first went to the Second Precinct Police Station, and from there returned to his post. He did not reach there until after 10 o'clock, and, as he reported the murder as soon as he was informed of it, his statement and those of the Justices and attachés of the police court as to the time he was off post does not agree with Mrs. Lalor's statement as to the time she reported the murder to Crozier.

Making due allowance for the woman's excited condition, and the probability that she guessed at the time, there was a long delay, which gave the murderer sufficient opportunity to remove any outward evidence of the crime and effect his escape.

Fleischauer was the last person known to have seen Lalor alive. He spent the night with the murdered man, as he had spent many nights, according to the statements of his relatives. He was employed in Brooklyn, while Lalor, being in delicate health, did nothing for a living. Fleischauer, after promising to meet Lalor, left the house and went to his home, at 128 Prospect Street, and, after getting his breakfast and car fare, started to work. He accounted for his return to Lalor's home at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by saying that he was working only half time. When he arrived at the house there was a curious crowd of spectators gathered outside the tumble-down picket fence, while Coroner Strong and the police were inside the house.

Mrs. Lalor and her sons Joseph and James, and the wife of the first named, were standing in the hallway talking to several reporters when Fleischauer arrived. He appeared to be greatly shocked when the mother told him of the murder. He described how he and Lalor had talked while he was dressing, and their agreement to meet later in the day. After his arrest, Fleischauer retold the story without variation, and stuck to it despite that he was told that he was seen to leave the house at 9 o'clock instead of 7:15, as he claimed.

It appears that Fleischauer thought a great deal of Lalor and frequently supplied him with money. In fact, it is said the two men were inseparable, and that Fleischauer had left his home in order to be with Lalor, despite the protests of his family.

Fleischauer was taken this afternoon into the room where the murder had been committed. Nothing had been disturbed. The body lay in the bed in all its ghastliness, and the blood-stained axe was still on the floor where the murderer had dropped it. Fleischauer was given a seat in full view of the body, and his every movement was closely watched by Coroner Strong, Assistant District Attorney Wadley, Detectives Marston, Kelly, and Sheridan, and Police Sergeant Wheeler. He was questioned as to the relations between himself and Lalor, and retold the story he had already given as to his movements from the time he got up until he heard of the murder, at the door of Lalor's home.

Fleischauer did not by his manner or conversation show any indications of guilt. He said that the body presented a horrible sight. Detective Kelly late this afternoon took Fleischauer down to the works of Archer & Pancoast, corner of Carlton and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, to find out whether he was at work yesterday morning.

The suspicion against Fleischauer and Mrs. Lalor is strengthened by the evidence of Mrs. Ann Dalton and George Mills. Mrs. Dalton keeps a grocery store a short distance above the Lalor house. She told the police that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning she saw Mrs. Lalor and another person, whom she thought to be James Lalor, the youngest son, leave the house. Mills keeps a feed store a block below the Lalor house. He knows everybody living in that section of the city, and he says that he is positive that he saw Fleischauer come out of the Lalor house, shortly after 8 o'clock. Mills says that his attention was called to Fleischauer by his actions. He hesitated several times when near the house, and finally started down Jackson Avenue at a brisk walk.

The police made a search to-day of the houses of the persons held in custody. The only suspicious thing found was a blood-stained handkerchief in the house of Anthony Fostell, where Mrs. Lalor slept nights. The stains on the handkerchief appeared, however, to be the result of nosebleed. The police are positive that the murder was the result of a family quarrel. Fleischauer's mother is a sister of Anthony Fostell, who was a brother-in-law of Lalor. So far all the investigation made has failed to bring any one else into the story other than those under arrest.

Of the five persons locked up, Mrs. William E. Lalor, widow of the victim, is the only one held under suspicion. The others are held as witnesses. It is said that Lalor had his life insured for $150 in favor of his wife.

Cattle Killed for Tuberculosis.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Dr. F. O'Donohue and Owen Cassidy of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Board of Health have made a report of the work of the committee from July 15 to Dec. 31. This shows that 1,424 cattle were examined and 445 were killed. To the owners of those killed, $9,389 was awarded. The recapitulation shows that of the condemned animals 385 were common, 33 Jerseys, 8 Guernseys, 5 Holsteins, and 14 Ayrshires.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Waiting on Bond Issue Developments.

ACTIVITY IN ONLY A FEW SPECIALTIES

London Still Selling Stocks—St. Paul Advances on Increased Earnings—Tobacco Up Five Points—Gold Exports and Imports.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Outside of St. Paul and a few of the leading industrials, speculative interest in to-day's market was very light. London prices came lower, and our market moved in sympathy. There was, however, an indisposition to do much pending developments relative to the bond issue.

St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week in December, showing an increase of $214,446, were announced about 2 o'clock. The stock responded by advancing nearly a point, and closed at 68¾, a net gain of ⅝. The other Grangers were only barely steady. At the close Burlington was down ⅛, Atchison ¼, and Northwestern ¾, while Rock Island was unchanged. Louisville was sold by London, and closed 1 point down, at 43½. Reading and Southern preferred were also heavy, and closed with fractional losses. Denver preferred sold ex dividend, and closed ⅝ higher.

American Tobacco was strong all day, and closed at 84, its top price, and an advance of 5¼ points. It was the most active stock on the list. The buying was based on a report that dividends would be resumed in the immediate future. Rumors of a settlement of the trade war were also current. Another bull factor was a statement that the price of Battle Axe plug tobacco would be advanced 3 cents a pound within the next few days. United States Leather preferred was weak, and closed 1¼ down, at 62¼, having at one time sold at 61⅛. The dividend question is to be passed upon in a few days, and rumors as to a distribution are conflicting. People usually well informed say 2 per cent. will be paid, while others equally trustworthy assert that nothing will be declared. In the meantime "the tape" indicates the passing of the dividend. Sugar was quiet and firm, and closed ¼ up. Western Union also gained ¼, closing at 84¼. Chicago Gas, Distillers, and General Electric closed unchanged.

The engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow amount to about $1,500,000, and London advices indicate that about the same amount will be shipped to this country. In view of exchange rates and the premium of 1¼ per cent. on gold, both operations are profitable. Money rates were somewhat easier, round lots being loaned below 6 per cent., the average being about 5 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 3@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Ninety-day loans were made at 6 per cent., the first short-time loans since the stringency in money began. Offerings for six months and one year on gilt-edged collateral were made at 6 per cent., but there was little or no demand.

Commercial paper quotations were 6 per cent. for 60 to 90 day indorsements, 6 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 6 per cent. for four months' high-grade single names, 7@9 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 9@12 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $167,812,140; balances, $12,942,693; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,061,547.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were 4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, 4.89½ for demand, 4.90¼ for cable transfers, and 4.86¾@4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5@10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52⅜c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$97,589,185
Imports for the same period	25,812,702
Net exports	$71,776,483
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,091
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829
Net exports to date, 1892	62,741,800

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco	5¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	6
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	1
Ch. & Northwest	¾
Consolidated Gas	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1
Illinois Central	1
Louisville & Nashville	1
Philadelphia & Reading	¾
U. P., Den. & Gulf	¾
U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Can. South. 2d	3
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 4s	1½
Han. & St. Jo. con	1¾
Iron Mt. gen'l 5s	1¼
Rock Island 5s, c	1
Tol. & Ohio Central 1st	1

DECLINED.

Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1¼
Reading 1st pf. in	1⅜
Reading 3d pf. in	1⅝
St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C	1

Government bonds were weaker, particularly for the fives, coupon, and the 4s of 1925. The former fell off 1¼ and the latter 1½. There was a sale of $3,000 fours, registered, 1907, at 109⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110½
4s, c., 1907	109	111
4s, r., 1925	114½	116½
4s, c., 1925	114½	116½
5s, r., 1904	112½	114
5s, c., 1904	112½	114
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 5½, and $1,000 do, funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 60½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206
Irving	137
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	198
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Southern National	80
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	112

There was a sale of 23 shares of American Exchange at 170.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	145	150	6
Alton & Terre Haute	60	60½	60	60½	59	63	200
American Cotton Oil pf.	65	65	65	65	64⅝	65½	411
American Express	112	112	112	112	112	115	222
*American Sugar Refineries	102¼	102⅝	101½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞	13,209
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	97	97½	190
American Tobacco	79½	84	79	84	84	84¼	20,404
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14½	3,075
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	22	22	22	22	21½	22½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	37½	38	37	38	37½	38½	300
Belle. & Southern Illinois pf.	131½	131½	131½	131½	131	140	150
Canada Southern	48	48⅜	48	48⅜	48	48⅝	210
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	2,785
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65¼	65¼	64⅝	65¼	65¼	65⅜	4,380
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	76⅝	76½	76⅝	8,086
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99¼	99	99¼	99¼	99½	932
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68½	68⅞	67¾	68⅝	68⅝	68⅞	14,879
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	126⅞	126⅞	125½	127	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66⅝	66⅝	66	66⅝	66½	66⅝	2,195
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36¼	36¼	35½	35⅞	36	36½	750
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3	3	3	3	3	3⅜	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25½	25	25½	25½	27	300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	3	700
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146	146	146	147	148	100
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124	124	123¾	124½	614
†Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42	43	42	43	42¾	43	1,020
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	1,425
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89	94	151
General Electric	26¼	26¾	25	26¼	26½	26¾	3,460
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	92	93	103
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	25	25	25	25	25	27½	100
Laclede Gas	19	19	19	19	18½	20	295
Lae Erie & Western pf.	67	67⅛	67	67⅛	67	68	200
Lake Shore	141¼	141⅜	141	141⅜	141⅛	142	492
Louisville & Nashville	44⅛	44⅛	43⅜	43½	43½	43⅝	7,815
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8¼	7¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝	575
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	19	19	19	19	18½	19½	37
Manhattan Consolidated	101½	102⅝	101½	102⅝	102½	102½	430
*Metropolitan Traction	100	100	100	100	99½	100	20
Mexican Central	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	250
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	95¼	96	20
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	76	79	10
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	45½	47	125
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11¼	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	25¼	25½	2,450
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	25	25⅝	1,850
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	25½	100
*National Lead Company pf.	88	88	88	88	85½	87⅝	10
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	19½	21	200
New-Jersey Central	100	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	100⅛	101	500
New-York Central	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	96½	97¼	43
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14	14	14	14	14	14⅝	200
N.Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	23½	23½	23½	23½	..	23⅞	210
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	145
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24	24¼	24	24	24	24½	570
Norfolk & Western pf.	8¼	8¼	8	8	7½	8	400
North American	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	700
Northern Pacific pf.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	12	12⅛	310
Ontario & Western	13⅛	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	1,550
Oregon Improvement	4	4	4	4	4	6	100
Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	26	26¼	110
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	2¾	3	200
Philadelphia & Reading	4¾	4¾	4	4	4	4⅛	5,555
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	14¾	15½	5
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	53	53	51½	51½	53½	56	112
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155	155	155	155	155	157½	184
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	117	..	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	11	100
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34½	34½	34½	34¾	35½	100
Southern Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20¼	21	350
Southern Railway	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	605
Southern Railway pf.	27	27	26⅝	27	27⅛	27⅞	1,850
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27⅛	27¾	26⅝	27¾	27	27½	1,750
Texas Pacific	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	8¼	300
Union Pacific	4	4⅛	4	4	4	4¼	500
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3¾	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	5	5¼	2,120
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	120
United States Express	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40	42½	50
*United States Leather	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10	800
*United States Leather pf.	63¾	63¾	61⅛	62½	62¼	62¾	16,003
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	175
Wabash pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	1,070
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	84¼	83¼	84¼	84⅛	84⅜	9,456
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	10⅞	11⅛	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	36	36	36	36	35½	38¼	125
Total sales							152,853

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	..	..	400

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil 8s
2,000..........110
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s, When Issued
2,000..........44½
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
8,000..........75¾
3,000..........75½
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Receipts
11,000..........72½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
5,000..........22¼
1,000..........22
2,000..........22
10,000..........21¾
27,000..........22
10,000..........22¼
10,000..........22
5,000..........21⅞
5,000..........22
Balt & Ohio 1st Gtd
3,000..........94
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925
10,000..........99
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
10,000..........97½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
10,000..........98
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000..........103⅜
1,000..........103½
500..........103
Canada So 1st Gtd
5,000..........107½
1,000..........108
5,000..........107¾
Canada Southern 2d
5,000..........103
Cen of N J Gen 5s
3,000..........114½
1,000..........114
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000..........106
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
6,000..........72
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s
7,000..........92½
8,000..........93
8,000..........93½
2d Consol 4s
3,000..........83
Chi, B & Q Con 7s
1,000..........116
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
2,000..........88¼
14,000..........88
Chicago & Erie 1st
6,000..........106½
Chi, G L & C Co 1st
1,000..........91
Chi & W Ind G M
2,000..........116½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000..........38½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
5,000..........102
1,000..........101½
6,000..........101¾
1,000..........101⅞
5,000..........102
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
1,000..........109
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s
2,000..........93
Den & Rio Grande 4s
20,000..........84¼
E Tenn V & Ga 1st
2,000..........107½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000..........107
Erie 3d Mortgage
1,000..........105
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000..........92
Han & St Joe Cons
5,000..........118¼
Ill Central 4s, 1952
2,000..........104
Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
1,000..........70¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis, 1st 5s
13,000..........93½
Lake E & W 1st 5s
3,000..........114
2,000s20F..........113½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
2,000c..........101
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
3,000..........113¾
2,000..........113½
Louisville & Nashv N O & Mob 1st
2,000s20F..........115½
Unified Gold 4s
10,000s20F..........73¼
20,000..........73¼
Met Elevated 2d
2,000..........106½
Mil & St P 1st Wis & Min Div
5,000..........114
Minn & St L Con 5s
7,000..........98
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000..........84
5,000s20F..........83¾
1,000..........83⅞
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000..........57¼
14,000..........57½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000..........89
3,000..........89⅞
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
1,000..........95½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
500..........63
4,000..........63
N Y Cen Deb 5s
2,000..........107¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
6,000..........102
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000..........108
3,000..........109
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
6,000..........90
North Pac 1st Coup
3,000..........115
North Pac 2d Coup
5,000..........101
North Pac Cons 5s
5,000..........32½
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts
5,000..........80
3,000..........79
Nor Pac Term'l 1st
1,000..........100¾
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts
3,000..........30
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
6,000..........92¼
5,000..........92½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
1,000..........35½
3,000..........36
1,000..........35
Trust Receipts
1,000..........35
7,000..........35½
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000..........104½
Trust Co Certfs
1,000..........103¾
1,000..........103½
14,000..........103¾
1,000..........103⅞
4,000..........103¾
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
2,000..........57
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
12,000s20F..........109¼
1,000s20F..........109¼
3,000s20F..........109¼
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
21,000..........⅝
16,000..........¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
10,000..........74
11,000..........73¾
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
1,000..........22
10,000..........21
10,000..........20⅞
23,000..........20¾
5,000..........20
15,000..........20½
8,000..........20
2,000..........20½
5,000..........20¼
10,000..........20¼
5,000..........20⅞
2d Pf Inc
31,000..........9
30,000..........8⅞
10,000..........8¼
39,000..........8
6,000..........8¼
10,000..........8
5,000..........8¼
10,000..........8
41,000..........8¼
3d Pf Inc
15,000..........6
20,000..........5⅞
1,000..........6
12,000..........5¾
18,000..........5
Rio Grande West 1st
6,000..........74
5,000..........73¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s
1,000..........79½
St L & San Fr 2d Class C
3,000..........112
San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000..........55
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
5,000..........91½
8,000..........91¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
21,000..........91
2,000..........91¼
12,000..........91½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
11,000..........82½
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
23,000..........19¾
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000..........106
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000..........100
Union Pac 1st 1896
3,000..........104⅞
Union Pac 6s, 1898
1,000..........104¾
30,000..........105
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000..........105
Un Pac Ext s fd 8s
1,000..........93½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
12,000..........33
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000..........104
1,000..........103¾
Wabash R R 2d
21,000..........72
5,000..........72½
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000..........104½
Registered
500s3..........104½
1,000..........104
6,000..........104½
West N Y & Penn 1st
1,000s20F..........105½
West U Col Trust 5s
3,000..........108½
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000..........41
1,000..........40
8,000..........40½

Total sales..........$1,125,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
American Coal	100	125
American C. Oil	17¾	18¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40
Ann Arbor	10	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	25	29
Am. T. & C.	90	95
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19	24
Boston Air Line pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	¾	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	..	19
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Canadian Pacific	50¼	52
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	46
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Cleveland & Lor. pf.	45	60
Cleveland & Pittsburg	161	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col., H. V. & T.	15	16
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	58
Commercial Cable	155	165
Consolidated Coal	27	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	6⅛	7
Denver & Rio Grande	12	..
D. M. & Ft. O.	6⅛	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	4½	5
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60¼	61
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Great Northern pf.	110	115
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Co.	60	63½
Iowa Central	7¾	8½
Iowa Central pf.	26	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	82
L. E. & W.	19	20
Long Island	83½	86
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17½	17¾
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Manhattan Beach	4	6
Maryland Coal pf.	45	60
Mich. Pen. Car.	..	20
Mexican National ctfs.	¾	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	17	18
Minn. Iron	60	64
Mobile & Ohio	21½	23½
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
Nat. Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22
New Central C.	6	9
New-England	45	50
N. Y. & N. H.	179	182
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	22	24
Norfolk & Western	1¾	2¼
Northern Pacific	3½	4
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ont. Mining	7	9
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	4	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & East.	5	10
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	20
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	15	16½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	¾
St. P. & Dul.	25	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O. pf.	118	121
St. P., M. & M.	110	115
Silver bullion certificates	67	67¼
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5	7½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	11	17
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19	20¼
U. S. Rubber	27¼	28
U. S. Rubber pf.	85	87
Wells-F. Ex.	95	105
*West. Union Beef	8	9

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	102⅝	102¾	101⅜	102⅝	6,630
American Tobac.	79½	83⅝	79	83⅛	19,830
At., T. & S. F.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	287
Chicago Gas	65½	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	1,070
Chi., R. I. & P.	66⅝	67	66	66⅝	1,460
Chi., B. & Q.	76¾	76¾	75¾	76½	4,000
Chi., M. & St. P.	68⅛	68⅞	67⅞	68⅝	9,750
Del., Lack. & W.	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	20
Distil. & C. F.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	190
General Electric	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	30
Louis. & Nash.	44½	44⅝	43⅜	43¾	1,250
Manhattan	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	20
Missouri Pacific	25	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	260
North Pac. pf.	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	60
N. Y., O. & W.	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24	24	24	24	10
Phila. & Read.	4½	4½	4	4¼	1,030
Tenn. C. & I.	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	40
U. S. Cordage	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	10
U. S. Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
U. S. Leather pf.	63	63	61	62	1,420
Wabash pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	290
Western Union	84	84⅜	83¼	84⅜	3,880
Total sales					51,487

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, cts.	22	22	22	22	$17,000
Can. South. 1st	106	106	105¾	105¾	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	90	90	90	90	1,000
P. & R. 1st pf., inc.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	15,000
P. & R. 3d pf., inc.	5¾	5¾	5	5	18,000
Rio Gr. W. 4s	74	74	74	74	2,000
Union Elev. 1st	100¼	100¼	100	100	8,000
Wabash 1st	104	104	104	104	4,000
Total sales					$63,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Small Hopes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅞	59½	58⅝	59½	445,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	88	91½
American Bank Note	40½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	20	25
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107½	110½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	329	339
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf.	..	90
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	13	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104½	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102½	105½
*Brooklyn City Railroad	164	167
Brooklyn Elevated	15	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	102½
Brooklyn Traction	7½	10
Brooklyn Traction pf.	51	56
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	103½	104
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76	78
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	69
*Celluloid Company stock	..	67
*Central & South American Tel.	120	124
Central Cross-Town	190	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	17	22
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49	54
Commercial Cable Co. stock	185	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76	82½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	102½
Continental Trust	165	180
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94½	97½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	171
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	200	207
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	75½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	86½	89½
Fourth National Bank	171	176
Gallatin National Bank	305	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84½	87½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Company	100	103
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	64	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	..	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	14	18½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
Holland Trust stock	..	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	138	143
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	75
Journeay & Burnham	42	47
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	188
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	78	84
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	88½
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	104
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	178	188
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	31½	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	17¼	17¾
Lorillard Company pf.	108	112
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	10	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	185	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107¾	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	13	17
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	55
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	90
Mohowk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	223	233
*National Citizens' Bank	130	135
*National Bank of Commerce	206	210
National Bank of the Republic	146	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	95
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	31
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30½	32½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	65	72
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97¾	98¾
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	84	85½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3¾	5¾
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	117	120½
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118¾	121½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	4
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	38	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	322	335
†P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	132	..
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	81½	85
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	..	53
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	65	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	160
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†South. & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Southern N. E. Telephone	98½	100½
Standard Gas	67	69
Standard Gas pf.	104	106½
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111½
Standard Oil Trust	199½	202
*State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	85½	88½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	65
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87	94
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	170	175
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	17½
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	96½
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	65½	68
†Union Ferry 5s	103¾	105½
Union Elevated 2d	35	39
‡Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	96	102
Union Trust	730	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	81	83½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	53	59
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	220
United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Co.	150	155
Washington Trust Company	175	185
*Western Gas Company	62	64½
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	84	88
Western National Bank	112¼	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	82	85
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf.	70	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Northern Pacific Second Mortgage Bondholders' Committee, Mr. Johnston Livingston, Chairman, announce that the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin, has granted them an order, returnable Jan. 20, requiring all parties interested to show cause why the past due coupons of the general second mortgage bonds should not be paid from accumulated funds now under the receivers' control. The committee request the deposit of bonds on or before Jan. 20 with the New-York Security and Trust Company, New-York, in order that they may have the fullest support possible.

—The New-York Security and Trust Company, Charles S. Fairchild, President, has opened a bond department. The company has placed its new department in charge of H. W. Whipple. It will deal in United States, State, county, city, and school bonds and such other high-grade securities as are safe and desirable investments. It announces that it will offer only those securities that have been most thoroughly investigated and tested as to intrinsic worth and safety, as well as approved as to legality.

—The Northern Pacific Bondholders' Committee announces that the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin has granted an order to show cause why the past due coupons of the general second mortgage bonds should not be paid from accumulated funds now under the receivers' control.

—Coupon No. 14 of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway, due Jan. 1, will be paid, upon presentation, at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Brooklyn Elevated—			
Mileage	20	20	18
Week Dec. 30	$40,156	$35,593	$34,210
From July 1	806,175	783,708	832,691
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	2,004,622	1,689,060	1,839,280
Denver & Rio G.—			
Mileage	1,657	1,657	1,657
4th week Dec.	$187,900	$170,700	$157,900
Month	607,500	582,100	565,100
From July 1	3,959,900	3,595,400	3,356,600
From Jan. 1	7,257,918	6,736,036	7,721,580
Iowa Central—			
Mileage	497	497	497
4th week Dec.	$40,815	$35,127	$36,337
Month	156,977	139,608	181,368
From July 1	939,578	851,493	......
From Jan. 1	1,674,476	1,673,671	1,915,267
Long Island—			
Mileage	360	360	361
4th week Dec.	$66,575	$61,857	......
Month	259,440	262,526	279,682
From July 1	2,305,856	2,272,020	......
From Jan. 1	4,047,853	4,056,188	4,209,041
Minn. & St. L.—			
Mileage	379	379	379
4th week Dec.	$34,290	$30,817	......
Month	146,430	135,464	132,552
From July 1	1,091,363	990,212	......
From Jan. 1	1,948,929	1,773,735	1,785,265
N. Y., Ont. & West.—			
Mileage	477	477	477
4th week Dec.	$91,790	$69,215	$84,691
Month	298,955	263,290	268,920
From July 1	1,992,329	1,981,714	2,034,877
From Jan. 1	3,715,302	3,737,549	3,901,140
Rock Island—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,529
Month Dec.	$1,277,843	$1,201,751	$1,400,958
From April 1	12,020,534	12,279,947	15,267,940
From Jan. 1	15,358,825	16,333,857	19,541,526
St. Paul—			
Mileage	6,167	6,167	6,147
4th week Dec.	$790,632	$576,206	$758,829
Month	2,784,653	2,208,524	2,534,174
From July 1	18,067,719	14,795,084	17,649,855
From Jan. 1	30,608,001	28,473,387	33,860,022
Wabash—			
4th week Dec.	313,618	317,289	314,461
Month	1,020,153	967,686	987,602
From July 1	6,945,932	6,209,771	7,216,325
From Jan. 1	12,650,899	11,622,171	13,750,161
Atchison proper, Nov.—			
Mileage	6,481	6,481	6,481
Gross earnings	$2,831,618	$2,980,058	$3,210,229
Op. expenses	1,991,144	1,941,252	2,037,906
Net earnings	840,474	1,038,806	1,172,323
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	12,765,198	12,593,983	15,227,008
Op. expenses	9,899,605	9,325,891	9,499,455
Net earnings	2,865,593	3,268,092	5,727,553
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	26,375,333	26,107,257	......
Op. expenses	21,046,754	21,584,482	......
Net earnings	5,328,579	4,522,775	......
St. L. & S. F., Nov.—			
Mileage	1,328	1,328	1,328
Gross earnings	$557,297	$566,444	$569,496
Op. expenses	314,445	304,020	359,649
Net earnings	242,852	262,424	209,847
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,741,386	2,811,620	2,938,022
Op. expenses	1,582,550	1,509,895	1,681,838
Net earnings	1,158,836	1,301,725	1,256,184
From Jan 1—			
Gross earnings	5,503,932	5,664,202	......
Op. expenses	3,323,159	3,478,807	......
Net earnings	2,180,773	2,185,395	......
At. & Pac. R. R., Nov.—			
Mileage	942	942	942
Gross earnings	$320,713	$313,656	$298,279
Op. expenses	279,933	251,661	263,509
Net earnings	40,780	61,995	34,770
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,541,437	1,338,138	1,299,196
Op. expenses	1,418,052	1,082,616	1,163,461
Net earnings	123,385	255,522	135,735
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,417,209	2,911,277	......
Op. expenses	3,097,586	2,598,520	......
Net earnings	319,623	312,757	......
Atchison system, Nov.—			
Mileage	8,752	8,752	......
Gross earnings	$3,709,630	$3,860,158	......
Op. expenses	2,585,525	2,496,933	......
Net earnings	1,124,105	1,363,225	......
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	17,048,020	16,743,745	
Op. expenses	12,900,202	11,918,405	
Net earnings	4,147,818	4,825,340	
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	35,296,476	34,582,736	
Op. expenses	27,467,502	26,561,809	
Net earnings	7,828,974	8,020,927	

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Dec. 27:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Cotton Oil	18	16⅛	18	1	..
Sugar	104	100⅝	102¾	1¾	..
Tobacco	84	76¼	84	7⅞	..
Atchison, all pd.	15	13⅛	14⅜	⅜	..
Balt. & Ohio	40	32½	38	5	..
Can. Southern	49⅝	*47½	48⅜	1¼	..
Chi. Gas., t. r.	66⅝	62⅝	65¼	½	..
Northwestern	100½	97½	99¼	1¼	..
Burlington	77⅝	73⅞	76⅝	1⅞	..
C.,C.,C. & St. L.	37	35	35⅞	⅜	..
St. Paul	69⅝	66¼	68⅝	1⅜	..
Rock Island	68¼	64⅝	*66⅝	1⅝	..
Consol. Gas	149	146	146	..	3½
Del. & Hudson	125	123⅛	124	1	..
Lackawanna	160	*158½	159½	1⅞	..
Denver pf.	43⅝	*42	43	1	..
Whisky, all pd.	16⅞	15⅛	16⅝	1	..
Gen. Electric	26½	24⅛	26¼	1⅛	..
Lake Shore	144	*140½	141⅜	..	½
Louisville	46⅛	43⅛	43½	..	½
Manhattan	102⅞	100¼	102⅝	1⅞	..
Mo. Pacific	26¼	23¾	25¼	1	..
M., K. & T. pf.	26⅜	23⅞	25⅝	¾	..
Lead	25½	24½	25½	1	..
N. J. Central	101	98⅛	100⅝	¾	..
N. Y. Central	98	*93½	96⅞	⅛	..
Susquehanna pf.	24⅜	24	24	..	1¼
N. Y., O. & W.	13⅝	13	13¼	..	..
Pacific Mail	27	26	26	¾	..
Reading	5⅝	4	4	..	⅞
Omaha	36	34½	34½	..	2½
Southern Ry. pf.	28⅝	26	27	⅝	..
Tenn. Coal & I.	29	26⅜	27¾	1	..
Union Pacific	4⅝	3⅞	4	..	⅛
Leather pf.	65	61⅛	62½	..	..
Rubber	27½	25½	27¼	½	..
Wabash pf.	16⅝	15½	16⅝	½	..
Western Union	86¼	83¼	84¼	⅝	..
Wheel. & L. E.	11⅜	10	11	1	..

*Ex dividend.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

Rapid outflow of gold, prior to and more after the President's message regarding Venezuela, with high rates of interest, caused anxiety, which was checked by the decision to issue Clearing House certificates at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by prompt attention to financial questions in Congress, but at the close another issue of bonds is expected. Offers already exceed the amount of the issue proposed. Commercial loans have suddenly risen to 10 per cent. or more for best paper, and a premium is bid for gold at the West by parties desiring to take bonds, while $2,500,000 is on the way hither from Germany, and London financiers reckon that German banks will draw from there $15,000,000 or more to pay for bonds. The recent decrease in imports of merchandise and some increase in exports warrant hope that trade balances may be more favorable hereafter, but much depends upon the course of securities, which foreign holders are selling to some extent in order to share in the expected profits on bonds. Rarely has there been a situation so complicated, and the near future is difficult to forecast, but it is the widely prevalent impression that a large sale of bonds will speedily revive confidence and activity.

The commercial failures during the complete year 1895 number 13,197, against 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater—$173,196,060, against $172,992,856—so that the average per failure is $13,124, against $12,458 in 1894. The bright promise offered by a large decrease in the first quarter was followed by a small increase in the second and third quarters, and a large increase in the last quarter of the year. In that quarter also the deferred liabilities to each firm in business increased, and also the proportion of deferred liabilities to payments through Clearing Houses. Classified returns made only by R. G. Dun & Co. disclose the meaning of the change, showing a heavy increase—66 per cent.—in liabilities of manufacturing failures for the last quarter, while in trading liabilities a small decrease appears. In seven States the increase in manufacturing failures for the year was $18,570,586, or 62.6 per cent., while in all other States there was a decrease of 31.9 per cent. The effects of unreasonable speculation in materials, rapid advance in prices of goods, heavy purchases ahead of distribution, and enormous increase in production clearly appear in the returns.

Bradstreet's will say:

The week which ended 1895 and ushered in 1896 has been very dull in mercantile circles, as is usual at this period. The volume of business has fallen away sharply, owing to the New Year's holiday and to quiet in trade circles at a time when stocktaking and preparing samples for commercial travelers are taking the attention of jobbers and commission houses.

A slackening of activity in some of the important manufacturing lines is likewise noticeable, and it is significant that telegrams from so many centres report mercantile collections slow or unsatisfactory, the exception being at a few points in Southern States. Jobbers in leading lines at many centres are confident as to the outlook for trade in the near future, although in instances fears are expressed of an unfavorable effect, due to inability to secure necessary legislation on financial questions.

December bank clearings are the largest for any month last year but one, October, 1895, and furnish a satisfactory closing chapter to a year's large gains in bank clearings. Total clearings at sixty cities for December aggregate $5,026,056,187, a gain over December last year of 17.6 per cent., and an increase over December two years ago of 24 per cent., while compared with December three years ago, there is a decrease of 18 per cent. Heaviest gains occur in the Middle and in New-England States, due partially to speculative activity. Total clearings at sixty cities for 1895 aggregate $52,523,539,249, an increase of 16.8 per cent. over 1894, a decrease of only 1 per cent. from the total in 1893, and a falling off of 14 per cent. from 1892, the record year in bank clearings.

The prices movement has taken a start upward, and for the first time in many weeks a large majority of staples quoted close higher than one week ago. The more important cereals—flour, wheat, corn, and oats—are all up, as is pork and sugar, both raw and refined; petroleum, both crude and refined; cotton, wool, (the latter from ½c to 1c,) and lastly, hides, the latter having stiffened the leather market. Quotations for lumber and for coal remain firm at the levels of the preceding week, as do cotton goods, notably print cloths, the increased price of which has not enjoyed relatively the advance shown by cotton. In addition to a decline in the price of coffee, pig iron and steel are off 25@50c. per ton, with quotations still in the buyer's favor. The prospect does not favor a relief from the existing weakness in the iron market, as production is ahead of all records, with an output of about 1,000,000 tons per month, and stocks are accumulating. Some furnaces may have to shut down soon to relieve the pressure.

As is usual at this season, there is a considerable increase in the number of business failures in the United States, the total reported being 403 this week, against 316 last week, 373 in the week one year ago, 480 two years ago, and as compared with 313 in the week three years ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,793,827, against $2,522,915 last week, and $2,831,767 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,697,200, against $2,313,042 last week, and $2,372,199 in the same week last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 44¼; St. Paul, 1, to 69; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 52; Erie, ¼, to 14¼; Atchison, ¼, to 14½, and Reading, ⅛, to 2⅛. Advanced—Union Pacific, ⅝, to 4⅝. Erie second consols sold at 70, Illinois Central at 93½, and New-York Central at 98. British consols declined ⅝, to 105⅝, for money, and ½, to 105⅞, for the account.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Another strike of the street car lines and the suspension of the Solicitors' Trust Company of this city were two very unsavory pieces of information served to the public at the opening this morning, and caused a weakness from which the market scarcely recovered all day. In the Traction stocks, Union declined ½, to 10½, and the 4s from 67¼ to 65½. Philadelphia, in sympathy, declined 1¼, to 63½. On official orders from the labor leaders, notifying the men to return to work, there was a rally in the last hour, in which Philadelphia sold up to 64¾, Union to 11, with final sales 10¾, and the 4s to 67. The assignment of the Solicitors' Trust Company, the officers of which are interested in the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, caused the latter stock to be very weak. It declined to 26, but subsequently rallied, and closed at 27. It is not expected that the depositors of the Trust Company will lose any money. Metropolitan was ¼ lower, at 99½, and Baltimore *, at 16½. The specialties were dull, and suffered slightly from the weakness in the other market. Welsbach declined ½, to 51, and United Gas Improvement 1¼, to 79½. Storage common and preferred are both 2 per cent. lower, at 26 and 28, respectively; the latter, however, closed offered at 27. The balance of the market was irregular, with Pennsylvania at the close ¼ lower, and Lehigh Valley ⅝ higher.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd.	..	33	..	33
Balto. Traction	16¼	16½	17	17¼
Cambria	43	44	44	45
Choctaw	12	13	12½	13
Con. Trac. stock	..	25	..	25
Elec. Storage	26	..	..	28
Elec. Stor. pf.	..	27	..	30
Electro-Pneum	⅝	½	¼	½
Hestonville	51	52	50	51
Hestonville pf	..	65	..	65
Hunt. & B. T.	..	31	30	30½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	53¼	..	53¼
Indianapolis	26¾	27¼	..	28½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	..	23	22¼	22¾
Lehigh Navigation	44	45	44	45
Lehigh Valley	35⅞	36	35¼	35¾
Met. Traction	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	100¼
Northern Central	68	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Northern Pac. pf.	12	12⅜	12	..
Pennsylvania	51¼	51⅜	51⅜	..
Penn. L. H. & Pow.	10	10½	9¼	9¾
Penn. L. H. & P. pf.	9	9½	10⅛	10½
Penn. Steel	..	32½	..	36
Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	64½	..	64½	64⅝
Phil. & Erie	..	25	..	25
Reading	2	2 1-16	2 5-16	2⅜
Rochester Ry.	..	35	..	35
Union Tr., $5 paid	10⅞	11	11	11⅛
Un. Cos. of N. J.	237	..	237	..
Un. Gas Imp.	79¼	80	80⅜	81¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3	2½	2⅞
Welsbach	51	..	51½	..
Welsb. of Canada	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¾
Welsbach Com'l	..	39	..	40
Welsbach Com'l pf.	70	..	70	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	89	..	89
N. J. Con. 5s	80	..	78⅝	79½
Newark Pass. 5s	104	105	103½	104
People's Trac. 5s	92	92¼	91⅞	92¼
Un. Trac. 4 p. c.	67	67¼	67¼	67½

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The stock market showed no feature to-day until the close, when it strengthened, and closed at top prices. West Chicago opened at 108 regular and 108¾, account, closing at 109, account, and 108½ regular. A few small lots of North Chicago sold for 294@295. Lake Street showed no change from yesterday's prices, closing at 21 regular, and 21⅛, account. Alley holds firm at 5½, and Metropolitan at 14½ for small lots. New-York Biscuit still continued to advance; it sold at 73, account, and closed at 72¾, account, and 71⅞ regular. Strawboard sold at 43½ and 43, and Diamond Match at 124 regular and 125, account. Chicago Brewery Company sold at 14 to-day, a point lower than yesterday's prices. Western Stone sold at 68, account. The bond sales were $1,000 City Railway, 4½s at 100½; $500 Lake Street at 40, and $3,000 Cass Avenue 5s at 98½.

Bank clearings were $18,668,885. New-York exchange sold at 75c premium. Call money loaned at 6 per cent., and time at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*43	..	*43	..
C. & C. Can. & D.	*60¼	..	..	60
C. Brew. & Malt	*14	..	*14⅝	..
C. Brew. & Malt pf.	33⅜	..	*34	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	24	..	24	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	45	..	45	..
Chi. S. Side R. T. (Alley L)	*5⅛	..	5¼	..
Chi. City Railway	*300	..	*300	..
Chicago Telephone	165	175	165	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	*124	..	*123	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*21	..	*21⅝	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*14¼	..	13½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	13⅝	..	*14	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf.	34¼	..	33⅛	..
New-York Biscuit	*71⅝	..	*71½	..
North Chi. R. R.	*294	..	*294	..
National Railway	110	..	*110	..
Street's West. Stable Car Line	*15	..	*15	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	*108½	..	*108	..
Western Stone	67	..	*67	..
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*98¼	..	..	99
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	..	106	..	106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	60	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 6s	..	41	..	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100¼	..	..	100⅝
Chi. B. of T. 5s	102	103	*102½	..
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	90	..	*90	..
Consum. Gas L. 5s	83	..	..	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	77	..	*77	..
Met. Elev. 5s	..	70	..	70
Nor. Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	105	..	105	..
Nor. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	101	..	101⅜
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	101½	102¼	*101½	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 5s	*99½	..	99	100¼

*Sales.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The market for local stocks was quiet, but the tone generally was firm. There continues to be an investment demand for the better class of stocks. Bay State Gas firsts rose to 73½. The output of gas of the companies which go to make up the Bay State Gas combination is reported to have increased about 12 per cent. over last year. Mexican Central fours weakened to 66, with the stock steady at 9⅝.

Bell Telephone rose 1, to 198; Erie Telephone gained ½, to 60½, and New-England was steady at 88. Dominion Coal lost ¼, to 10¼. Boston and Albany was steady at 206, and Boston and Maine at 170. The business of the latter company is reported to show a fair increase. Fitchburg preferred rose 1, to 91. New-Haven and Hartford was steady at 180, and Old Colony at 177.

Copper shares were dull, with the exception of Montana, which was active. It opened ¼, up to 69, declined to 67¾, and rallied to 68¼, where it closed, being a loss of ½ from last night. Butte dropped ½, to 13. Calumet and Hecla lost 1, to 296. Kearsarge was off to 10¼, and Osceola was firm at 24½. Quincy scrip was steady at 67, and Tamarack scrip at 90. Wolverine gained ¼, to 6½. Copper in London is off ⅛, to 41⅞ for spot and 41⅝ for futures.

Money loaned at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 5c to 10c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	4	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4⅜	4½	4	4½
West End	1¾	2	1⅞	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	198	199	197½	..
Erie	60¼	61	60	..
Mexican	60	70	65	..
New-England	..	88	88	90
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	10¼	10½	10½	11
Dominion C. pf.	..	86	..	85
Gen. Electric pf.	..	60	..	60
Illinois Steel	60	64	62	64
Lamson S. S.	18½	20	..	..
Philadelphia Co.	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18¼
Reece Butt. Hole	..	22	22½	..
West. Elec. 1st pf.	53	53¼	..	..
West. Electric	..	33	..	..
Bay State Gas	10⅜	11	11	11¼
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	205½	206½	206	207
Boston & Lowell	203	..	203	204
Boston & Maine	..	170½	..	170
Central Mass.	..	13	..	13
C. J. R. & S. Y.	92	93½	..	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	101	99½	..
Conn. & Pass.	140	..	140	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	..	91	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	30	35
Maine Central	135	136½	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	..	179½	180
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	82	85	..	..
Nor. & Wor.	..	..	198	..
Old Colony	176	177	..	177
West End	66½	..	67	..
West End pf.	90	..	90	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	15½	16	15	16
Boston & Mon.	68¼	68½	68½	68¾
Butte & Boston	12½	13	12½	13
Cal. & Hecla	294	297	294	297
Franklin	11¼	12½	11	12
Kearsarge	10½	11	10¼	11
Napa (Quicksilver)	7¼	8	7	8
Osceola	24	24½	24	25
Quincy	120	125	120	123
Tamarack	119	120	118	120
Tamarack, Jr.	13	15	13	14
Wolverine	6	6¼	6	6½
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	108½	..	..
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	87	..	..	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	65½	66	66	67
Mexican C. 1st inc.	16½	18	17	18
Mexican C. 2d inc.	8	..	8½	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	117	119	117½	120
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	110½	112	110½	111
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78	80	..	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	51	52½	..	52

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$82,828,389.10	
Gold bullion	29,815,666.89	
Total	$112,644,055.99	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,099,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	164,880.00	
Total	$49,935,009.00	
Balance		*$62,709,046.99
Standard silver dollars	$350,489,585.00	
Silver bullion	566,491.26	
Total	$351,056,076.26	
Outstanding silver certificates	345,892,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,051,536.00	
Total	$335,840,968.00	
Balance		15,215,108.26
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,745,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,747,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,747,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$116,024,526.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	34,880,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,745,000.00	
Total	$31,135,000.00	
Balance		84,889,526.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$22,234,093.00	
National bank notes	7,180,028.18	
Fractional silver coin	12,885,608.98	
Fractional currency	118.13	
Minor coin	981,057.30	
Deposits in National banks	14,244,616.31	
Bonds and interest paid	148,468.06	
Total	$57,673,979.96	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,016,607.18	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,390,086.12	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,062,880.50	
Post Office Department account	3,653,338.83	
Miscellaneous items	2,048,087.86	
Total	$42,171,000.49	
Balance		15,502,979.47
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,316,660.97

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,011,598.46	$1,827,208.38	$84,168,482.20
Internal revenue	245,390.12	756,476.35	77,640,941.52
Miscellaneous	204,010.23	233,983.10	8,576,298.04
Total	$1,460,998.81	$2,817,667.83	$170,385,721.76

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$215,000.00	$328,000.00	$45,261,437.00
War	175,000.00	380,000.00	30,877,021.56
Navy	......	......	13,541,490.96
Indians	......	51,000.00	5,741,183.91
Pensions	500,000.00	1,200,000.00	72,458,127.50
Interest	40,000.00	50,000.00	17,092,500.06
Total	$930,000.00	$2,009,000.00	$184,971,760.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	530,998.81	808,667.83	†14,586,039.22

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$238,150.00	$238,150.00	$2,710,723.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	27,340.00	52,860.00	5,226,188.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$346,579,887	$77,167,862	$423,747,249
This f'l year	73,696,758	2,442,922	76,139,680
This month	1,325,854	49,930	1,375,784
This day	611,034	18,500	629,534

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Financial Continued on Page 11.

European Arrivals and Departures.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day on the French Line steamship La Normandie are Count Bouthillier, Miss Cecile Duval, Miss L. Hogan, Vicente G. Perez, Charles Roussel, Leon Van der Elst, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wheelock, Dr. F. F. Ward, and Mrs. W. J. Younger.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda are Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Philips, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Shepley, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Lloyd, and Dr. and Mrs. Caleb H. W. Hornor.

On the Cunard Line steamship Lucania are Dr. A. B. Copeman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Deering, Samuel P. Davidge, George Emerson, Alexander Gow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Herz, and John Merrylees.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the White Star steamship Britannic were Baron J. W. Pompe van Meerdervoort, W. White Allen, W. G. Davies, J. T. Gould, Thomas Kirby, W. T. Ramsey, W. E. Tetley, and T. Ledgburges.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Northern Pacific

SECOND MORTGAGE

BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

Upon application of the Committee of Second Mortgage Bondholders, the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin has granted an order returnable January 20th, 1896, requiring all parties interested to show cause why some of the **PAST DUE COUPONS** upon the **GENERAL SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS** should not be paid from the accumulated funds now in the Receiver's control.

In view of possible opposition to the position taken by the Committee, bondholders are earnestly requested to deposit their bonds on or before the 20th inst. with the N. Y. Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New-York, in order that the Committee may have the fullest support possible in its endeavor to procure for bondholders their full rights.

Dated New-York, January 3d, 1896.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
SAMUEL E. KILNER, Secretary.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
of Counsel.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Fourteenth Article of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, dated September 6, 1895, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a change or alteration of said Plan affecting all classes of securities deposited and to be deposited under said Plan and Agreement, is, in the opinion of the General Reorganization Committee, necessary, and that such proposed change or alteration, having been first adopted by said General Reorganization Committee, has been approved by the Consolidated Mortgage Committee and the Collateral Trust Committee, and that copies thereof have been lodged with the **NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY**, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; the **UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, and **THE STATE TRUST COMPANY**, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, at each of which places such proposed change or alteration may be examined and copies thereof obtained.

Such proposed amendment provides, in substance, that the trust agreement mentioned in said Plan and Agreement shall terminate absolutely on May 1, 1906, or at least ten years from the sale and conveyance of the property of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company under decree of foreclosure, unless the same be sooner terminated by the consent of the holders of two-thirds of each class of certificates given at meetings of the holders of such certificates, or unless dividends equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the preferred stock shall have been paid or their payment fully guaranteed, as will more fully appear by reference thereto.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit under said Plan and Agreement, who do not assent to such proposed change or alteration, may withdraw the securities represented by their Certificates of Deposit upon the terms mentioned in said fourteenth article of said Plan and Agreement **ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1896**, after which date all holders of Certificates of Deposit who shall not have so withdrawn their securities will be deemed to have assented to and adopted such change or alteration, and will be bound thereby, and the General Reorganization Committee will thereupon proceed to carry the said Plan and Agreement as so amended into effect.

Dated New-York, January 3, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel,
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, December 30th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, under the Preliminary Agreement with this Committee, will expire **January 17th, 1896.**

Deposit of above securities will not be received after **January 17th, 1896**, except in the discretion of the committee, and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Financial.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Branch Office, The Lisbon, N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS and PROFITS, Dec. 31, 1895 . . 1,273,829.

The strongest and most successful title insurance company in the United States.
Absolute protection to owner and lender.
Why rely on any mere opinion? Why insure excepting with the best insurer?
The company's record is conclusive evidence that it has served the public well.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1889-1895.

	Income from examination and guarantee of titles and from searches.	Surplus accumulations.	Amount of mortgages sold to investors.
1889	$368,434	$350,111	$6,697,288
1890	480,925	441,292	12,919,591
1891	542,609	535,631	13,581,036
1892	621,605	701,084	18,265,318
1893	562,571	861,633	15,077,577
1894	567,052	1,032,069	15,738,842
1895	678,921	1,273,829	21,727,720

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.
John T. Martin,
William H. Male,
Benjamin D. Hicks,
John W. Murray,
John S. Kennedy,
James D. Lynch,
Julien T. Davies,
Louis Windmuller,
Emil Oelbermann,
Samuel T. Freeman,
Alexander E. Orr,
John Jacob Astor,
Martin Joost,
Charles R. Henderson,
Ellis D. Williams,
Charles Matlack,
William M. Ingraham,
Charles S. Brown,
Frederick Potter,
John D. Hicks,
William Trautwine,
Charles Richardson,

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

FRANK BAILEY, Vice Pres. LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary. EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Asst. Sec'y. C. D. BURDICK, Asst. Sec'y.

STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

UNION PACIFIC

Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

LARGE AMOUNTS of the JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

The Reorganization Committee announces the following plan for the reorganization of this company:

It is proposed to reorganize the company without foreclosure on the following basis:

FIRST—Stamp Coupons for 5 years, commencing Dec. 1st, 1895, at the rate of 4% per annum, payment of the balance of 2% being deferred, according to the agreement, after which time the bonds will again revert to a 6% basis.

SECOND—Pay one past due coupon 3 per cent. in cash, amounting to $245,280.

THIRD—To represent the remaining four past due coupons and for the 2 per cent. of interest due each year for the next five years, amounting to 10 per cent., which, together with the past due coupons, would amount to a total of 22 per cent., deliver to bondholders Fort Worth & Denver City Railway stock to the amount of $275.00 for each one thousand dollar bond. This stock to draw preferential dividends (if earned) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Whatever dividends upon this stock are earned to be paid semi-annually. The past due coupons and 2 per cent. due upon coupons for the next five years to be held in trust for the protection of bondholders in case of any accident or failure of the Company to pay the interest as proposed. The bonds and coupons to be stamped with such words as will give notice of this agreemnt.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds must, to obtain the benefits of this reorganization, deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Two-thirds of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Reorganization Committee.

PAYMENT of DEBENTURES

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office, January 1, the Debentures of
Series 23, $97,000, Due January 1, 1896.
Also prepay
Series 32-34, $195,000, Due July 1, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
MR. WILLIAM KOCH retires from our firm this day. F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoin,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
Oliver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter G. Oakman,
Alexander E. Orr,
Henry H. Rogers,
Henry W. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

Meetings and Elections.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1896 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company at 403 East 54th St, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1896, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of January, 1896, at 6 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 21st day of January, 1896.

JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.

CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
Corner Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New-York City.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, MONDAY, January 13th, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near Fifth Avenue.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Nos. 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 14, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.

An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1896, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 20th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS

OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.

C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 Fourth Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
43d CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New-York, December 20, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable FEBRUARY 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened February 12, at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New-York, December 20, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this Company, due JANUARY 1, 1896, will be paid by the STATE TRUST COMPANY on and after THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, December 21st, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC R'Y CO.

Coupon No. 14 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall Street, New-York.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., $1.00 per share, payable in cash on January 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896, also an extra dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT., $7.50 per share, payable in cash on March 2, 1896, without interest, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896. The right to participate in said extra dividend will be evidenced by the issue on January 15, 1896, of dividend scrip certificates to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896; said certificates will, at the option of the holders, if exercised on or before February 29, 1896, be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at par, when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof. Checks and dividend scrip certificates will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 1st, 1896,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Railway Co. Deb. Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Company.
Flathead Co., Montana, Fund'g Bonds.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St., New-York, Jan'y 2, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Assignee.)
24 shs. Browne Diamond Cutting Co.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
$4,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 p. c. 20-Year Gold Trust Bds., Sept., 1891, Coups.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nat. Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$4,000 Stuttgart & Arkansas River R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Jan'y, 1895, Coups., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Scioto Water Co. 1st Mtge. 20-Year 6 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1895, Coups., (Hypd.)
166 shs. Ellensburg Water Supply Co., Washington, (Hypd.)
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$30,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Times Newspaper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
69 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LEOPOLD HAAS, plaintiff, against NATHAN RITTERMAN, Rosie Kirsch, John Lees, Martin E. Deegan, Henry Frost, Richard Marowitz, Richard Blum, Isaac Friedman, Richard Gagel, Richard Weisenbach, Richard Springer, Richard Marcus, David Gagel, Richard Frost, Richard Killiger, Richard Weber, Richard Rice, Richard Wanger, Richard Panser, Richard Weser, Richard Messinger, and Richard Frankenthal, the said names Richard and David in each case being fictitious, the real given names of said persons being unknown to plaintiff, and they being tenants or otherwise occupants of portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, and Martin Storz, defendants:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 8th, 1895.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office and office, No. 25 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

To Rosie Kirsch, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 21st day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 6th, 1895.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Number 25 Chambers Street, New-York City. d7-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE SILVA, GEORGE BLUMENFELD, HENRI BLUMENFELD, and EDMUND P. ARON, plaintiffs, against HENRY W. CROUSE, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 2d, 1896.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

To Henry W. Crouse: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry R. Beekman, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja4-1aw6wS 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against BARTOLOME MARTINEZ BOSSIO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 7th, 1895.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Bartolome Martinez Bossio: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry R. Beekman, one of the Justices of the New-York Supreme Court, dated December 31, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the New-York County Court House, New-York City.—Dated New-York January 2nd, 1896.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.
ja4-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, dated November 19th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of J. B. BREWSTER & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, under the said firm name of J. B. Brewster & Co., that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said J. B. Brewster & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before February 10th, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895. JOHN A. GARVER, Assignee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Wall Street, New-York City.
n23-1aw6wS&ja4

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars upon Lexington Avenue between One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, and by the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars on Twenty-third Street between the East River and North River, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that hearing on the said applications will be had before the Board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Number 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 31, 1895.

CHARLES R. DEFREEST, Secretary.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Moderate Speculation and Prices Steady.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Barely Steady—Cotton Lower—Coffee Active.

The wheat market was rather unsettled, but not active, with earlier dealings at easier prices, but closing at an advance through local covering and foreign buying, while the West was better. Corn was almost neglected, and closed a trifle lower. Provisions advanced early, but were easier at the close. Cotton was unsettled and closed lower through realizing. Coffee was active and declined sharply on an increased crop estimate.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.25 @	9.50
Lard, Western, steam	.. @	5.70
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	24
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.00 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts opened ¼c easier with the West, but rallied ⅜@½c on foreign buying, local covering, and following the later strength at the West, with the close firm at ⅝c advance, and only a moderate trade....Spot was in light demand at ⅜c advance. Sales, 64,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, on private terms, and 4,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 68⅝c, free on board, afloat; 4,000 bushels choice red, 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, ⅝c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½@3¾c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 37,827 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 221,912 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 42,066 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed steady at ⅛c decline with the West....Spot was quiet and ⅛c lower; sales, 47,000 bushels, including for export 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms and 16,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅝c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 34⅝c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 35⅛c, delivered, and 6,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34⅜c, delivered....Receipts, 78,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 358,499 bushels....Clearances hence, 36,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 649,261 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were again neglected, and closed nominally unchanged....Spot were firm and very quiet....Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼@24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2, Chicago, 24¼c; track mixed, 23¼@24½c; track white, 24@27c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 75,600 bushels; exports, 50 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	66⅝
March	30,000	67⅝@68	68
May	1,210,000	66 @66 11-16	66¼
July	30,000	66 @66⅝	66¼
Total	1,270,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	34⅝@....	34⅝
May	30,000	34⅜@34 7-16	34⅜
July	......	....@....	35⅛
Total	40,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	23¼
February	......	....@....	23½
March	......	....@....	23⅝
May	......	....@....	23⅞

FLOUR—Millers were firm in their views owing to an expected increase in rail freights, while demand was only moderate. Sales, 20,900 bbls, including of city mills 5,125 bbls patents; 5,000 bbls clears; 325 bbls extra, and 350 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 bbls Spring patents, at $3.50@$3.60; 2,700 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.85@2.90; 1,000 sacks, do, at $2.25; 3,200 bbls Winter straights, at $3.35@$3.45; 1,600 bbls patents, at $3.65@$3.75, and 600 bbls No. 1 Winter, at $2.85@$3. Arrivals, 23,540 bbls and 16,570 sacks; exports, 7,589 bbls and 13,720 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 107,553 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.85@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.30; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.80; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.20; straights, $3@$3.30; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and moderate. Sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.05@$3.40; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—A further moderate advance for lard failed to affect cotton oil. There were sellers here yesterday at the inside rate made latterly, or 28c for prime yellow, with one lot of 300 bbls taken at that, out of which 200 bbls were immediately resold at the same price. Besides, 200 bbls were placed at 28¼c for a distinctly prime yellow. Good off yellow was nominal at 27c. Crude, in barrels, had 24¼c bid, while 24½c was asked. Through the inaction in the oil interest, the largest holders fail to have their recent views shaken. Essentially, the supplies of oil are held for the future, with expectations more or less buoyant, the realization of which, however, depends chiefly upon a radical change in all other fat products, and notably upon a decided improvement in pure lard, and increasing the business in compound lard, whereby cotton oil may have a freer home consumption. Besides, foreign markets would have to show more interest than at present indicated. At the South the mills only here and there will sell, and small lots only, while buyers decline to pay over 20c for crude, in bulk, in these limited quantities. LINSEED was firm and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 50@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 3.—The oil market opened at $1.45; highest, $1.47½; lowest, $1.46; closed, $1.47½ bid. Standard's price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Continued moderate receipts of hogs and the sentiment which set in with the new year that the products ought to be better sent prices up yesterday 15@20 points for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 7½@10 points for bacon; but toward the close the market looked as though the outside figures were sustained with difficulty, and the latest sales showed slight reductions; the high rates of ocean freight room tended to restrict outward movements; Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 15,000 head; Chicago stocks, 59,000 bbls new pork, 33,000 bbls old pork, (30,406 bbls and 53,708 bbls, respectively, Dec. 1,) 40,000 tcs lard, (29,000 tcs Dec. 1,) 19,000,000 lb short ribs, (12,500,000 lb Dec. 1.)

LARD—Continued on the upward turn, with the advance 7½ points, but by the close had receded 2½ points, with, at the West, January at 5.37½@5.40c, closing at 5.37½c; May at 5.65@5.70c, closing at 5.67½c; here there was a little cash demand, and 5.75c was quoted nominal; there were 400 tcs sold on private terms, and rumor had it 250 tcs at 5.70c, which latter could not be traced; city steam was steady at the advance to 5.25c, with sales of 85 tcs. Options—January was nominally 5.65c; refined lard, little demand; Continent at 6.10c; South American at 6.40c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was an advance of 15@20c at the West, closing rather easy, with January at $8.87½@8.97½, closing at $8.92½@$8.95; May at $9.25@$9.37½, closing at $9.35; here there was a light export demand at firmer prices, and sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.25@$9.50; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $10@$12.

BACON—Continued on the upward move, with 7½@10 points better figures, closing at a reaction of 2½ points at the West; short ribs for January at 4.35@4.37½c, closing at 4.35c; May at 4.65@4.70c, closing at 4.67½c; July at 4.80@4.82½c, closing at 4.80c.

CUTMEATS—There was slack trading in city meats, with prices about steady; sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 5,000 lb do, 12-lb average, at 4½c; 10 boxes [illegible] bellies at 5c, and 250 pickled hams at 8¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 7¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7¾c.

BEEF—Had only a moderate shipping demand. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were in light demand. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 62,775 head; same time last year, 79,704 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; 5@10c higher; $3.45@$3.75; left over, 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,122 head; active; $3.25@$3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,506 head; higher; $3.20@$3.65. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.40@$3.50. Pittsburg—Steady; $3.60@$3.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; higher; $3.40@$3.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.75@$3.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; strong; $3.60@$3.70. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5⅜c for 140 lb, 5½c for 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—At the decline to 3⅝c, city in hogsheads, noted in our previous report, the market yesterday was fairly steady, without more than moderate and restricted wants, yet at the same time the accumulations were sold up from recent buying interest. Sales of 50 hhds at 3⅝c. The lowest price for city ever made here was 3⅝c, and the fact that the market now is within ⅛c of that point exercises here and there a little confidence, although in a general way it is contended that other fat products must shape to better figures for expectations of higher prices for tallow. For country-made a light demand, and 3¼@4c quoted. The London sale was at 6d decline, with one-quarter of the 1,700 casks offered sold.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market stood at 5c, with light wants, yet at the same time only moderate accumulations here, although continued full holdings at the West, where 5¼c was the market rate. For lard stearine a quiet and rather nominal market at 6¼@6½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and 20@30 points lower on a crop estimate of 3,750,000 bags for Rio and 6,000,000 bags for Santos, while cables were lower and longs realized freely. Havre was barely steady at ½@1¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull and easier at 14¼c for No. 7. Sales, 300 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 1,500 bags at 12.80c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close.—January, 250 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.40c, 500 bags at 13.35c; March, 1,250 bags at 13.30c, 3,500 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.20c, 1,500 bags at 13.15c, 500 bags at 13.10c, 1,000 bags at 13.15c, 1,000 bags at 13.10c, 750 bags at 13.15c; May, 250 bags at 12.80c, 1,750 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.70c, 1,000 bags at 12.60c, 500 bags at 12.65c, 500 bags at 12.70c, 500 bags at 12.65c; July, 500 bags at 12.35c; September, 500 bags at 11.90c, 1,000 bags at 11.70c, 1,000 bags at 11.75c, 250 bags at 11.85c, 250 bags at 11.80c; total, 19,500 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags May for March. March, 1897, 500 bags at 11.65c; total for day, 24,000 bags.

Closing Prices.—January, 13.30@13.40c; February, 13.15@13.20c; March, 13.05@13.20c; April, 12.80@12.90c; May, 12.65@12.70c; June, 12.40@12.50c; July, 12.30@12.40c; August, 11.90@12.05c; September, 11.75@11.80c; October, 11.60@11.70c; November, 11.55@11.65c; December, 11.50@11.60c.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..........14¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday........266,743
Warehouse deliveries yesterday........7,564
Total stock in New-York to-day........259,179
Total stock in Baltimore.....33,332
Deliveries yesterday........1,204—32,628
Total stock in New-Orleans..41,897
Deliveries yesterday........950—40,947
Total stock in other ports........73,575
Total stock in United States........332,754
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 2..117,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 2.. 26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 2........108,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27.... 18,000—269,000
Total........601,754
Same time 1895........529,520

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17¼c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Bucaramanga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@17½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled, and only moderately active, with an early advance through a light interior movement, but reacting on free realizing and absence of bulls. The close was steady, with January unchanged, and others at 6@9 points' decline. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 800 bales for export, and 226 bales to spinners. Middling gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 9-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	7.98@7.99	8.04	8.00	3,400
February	8.03@8.04	8.14	8.04	3,800
March	8.10@8.11	8.24	8.09	91,700
April	8.15@8.16	8.29	8.15	6,900
May	8.20@8.21	8.34	8.19	60,100
June	8.24@8.25	8.37	8.26	1,900
July	8.27@8.28	8.38	8.32	1,200
August	8.28@8.30	8.41	8.31	3,200
September	8.12@8.15	8.15	8.15	200
October	7.95@7.96	8.04	7.93	7,200
November	7.89@7.91	7.95	7.87	1,600
December	....@....	....	....	....
Total				181,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	3268	4011	3505	2384	32677	64679
N. Orleans	16359	5370	3620	9076	59964	81187
Mobile	1215	146	365	1743	6312	5259
Savannah	5824	3223	32	3107	26504	22746
Charlest'n	397	506	487	326	4391	11526
Wilming'n	118	252	53	76	930	1027
Norfolk	907	1098	1141	3898	9667	16457
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	....	3316
New-York	3291	....	1119	....	5720	9389
Boston	2605	1921	2318	1077	11801	3972
Philadel'a	56	....	802	25	1150	7080
W. Point	4375	906	82	1451	11728	6631
N. News	....	....	....	....	135	2060
Brunswick	....	....	....	....	....	2251
P. Royal	....	....	....	....	....	8925
Total	38415	17433	13524	23163	170979	....
This day last w'k	47177	34455	9132	46015	....	....
This day last y'r	34766	19798	39183	35689	....	246501

The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 59,037 bales; shipments, 93,552 bales; stock, 561,651 bales; against last year's receipts, 100,764 bales; shipments, 129,100 bales; stock, 584,599 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

	1896.	1895.
Sales of the week	68,000	33,000
Sales American	64,000	30,000
Sales for export	2,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	....
Actual export	5,000	11,000
Forwarded	76,000	44,000
Total stock	1,059,000	1,170,000
Of which American	879,000	1,027,000
Total imports of week	175,000	152,000
Of which American	126,000	143,000
Amount afloat	188,000	380,000
Of which American	180,000	370,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Dec. 30, 1895, 4 17-32d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Dec. 28, 1894, 3 1-16d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1893, 4¼d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—In no way has the market changed. Possibly buyers are showing a little more interest, but have not increased their purchases to any extent as yet. Receipts continued light and sellers are disposed to hold values steady. Green peas still drag heavily. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, Lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, $1@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Fine creamery is working out better and at firm prices....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@21c; State dairy, 21@21½c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—A moderate, steady call for small lots. Prices are unchanged. Stocks in New-York Jan. 1, 1896, were 49,342 Cheddars and 49,663 flats; same time last year, 59,119 Cheddars and 46,900 flats....State, full cream, large, 7½@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7½@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Choice stock is firm, with light receipts....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 24@25c; State mixed, 20@23c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 25c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@23c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 22@24c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 19@20c; refrigerator, September packed, 17½@18c; refrigerator, case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples of fancy grade are held unchanged, but move slowly, and there is an accumulation of undergrades, which is urgently offered and weak. Grapes very dull. Cranberries in light receipt and held steady, but demand quiet. California oranges quiet but steady. Floridas in small supply, but few wanted at [illegible]; prices held steady. Tangerines, [illegible] darins, and grape fruit command high prices when fancy. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern, red, $2@$3; grapes, State, usual offerings, per small basket, 7@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, sound, per bbl, $8.50@$10.50; do, poor to fair, $2@$7; do, Jersey, sound, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.40; oranges, California, per box, $3@$4;; do, Florida, $3.50@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $8@10; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$14. DRIED—About the same general features were noted again to-day. Demand from all sources was light, but there was no effort to force business, and values throughout were held about as of late. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5⅝@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, State, 3⅛@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅜c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3¼@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail continue in good demand, and firm for choice large. Grouse in light supply and held steadily, though selling slowly. Partridges slow. Venison scarce and choice saddles wanted. Rabbits plenty and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, Mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 18@20c; do, drawn, 15@16c; do, jacks, 40@50c; venison, saddles, per lb, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, one car Kentucky; demand active and market very firm and cleaning up closely. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6½@7c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—The receipts were moderate again to-day, and, while trading was not active, still demand was about sufficient to absorb the offerings of desirable grades of most all kinds and hold prices fairly firm for the time being, but the late high prices have attracted increased shipments, and, invoices increasing, indicating larger supplies on the way, easier prices are predicted for next week; choice to fancy turkeys in fair request and firm; chickens and fowls show irregular quality, so many chickens running staggy and fowls coarse and poor, but no surplus of really fancy lots, and such firmly sustained. Fancy large capons in demand and firm. Ducks scarce. Geese in only moderate request, and prices barely steady. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 15@18c; do, Western, fancy, 14@15c; do, good to choice, 12@13c; do, inferior, 8@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, State and Western, 11@12c; fowls, do, 10@11c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@9c; do, poor, 3@5c; old cocks, 6@6½c; capons, fancy, large, 18@20c; do, small and slips, 12@16c; ducks, near by, 16@17c; do, Western, choice, 14@16c; geese, near by, fancy, 12@12½c; do, Western, choice, 9@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet; unchanged. Onions easy for red, fairly active and firm for yellow....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 60c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; Bermuda, $1@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbage, per 100, $2@$6.50; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 40c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.25@$3.25; kale, bbl, 75@90c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market generally firm, with only a moderate trade. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand only moderate, with values unchanged....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firm, but without demand. Refined less active and steady...... Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 9-16@4¾c; softs, 4 1-16@4 9-16c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of bricks have been liberal, but the market is strong, under a good demand. Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5.50@$5.75 per 1,000; up-river hard, $5.25@$5.67½; Jerseys, $5@$5.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Trenton front, $18@$19....Rosendale cement is worth 90@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.65....Rockland common lime is worth 75c per bbl, and do, finishing, 80@85c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand more active and market slightly firm, especially on straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 70@80c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@55c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Trading almost neglected, with prices easy......State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—A nominal market for dry, and only a light trade in others......Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do., Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A fair trade reported at steady prices......Buenos Ayres non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—Tin firm at 12.90@12.95c. Copper dull at 10c. Lead easy at 3.07½@3.10c. Spelter nominal at 3.60c.

TOBACCO—Market very quiet and prices about steady; sales, 150 cases 1894 Pennsylvania seed leaf, 8@11c; 50 cases 1894 New-England Havana, 10@15c; 50 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 10¾c; 550 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 75 bales Sumatra, 60c@$2.50, in bond.

WOOL.

WOOL—Very few manufacturers were on hand during the last week, owing to the holiday, and the result was a very light trade, with prices showing firmness and stocks not excessive; with the new year an increased business is expected, as manufacturers' supplies have been allowed to run down, owing to the annual stock taking; sales, 250,000 lb Cape, 125,000 lb China, 60,000 lb scoured, 85,000 lb pulled, 25,000 lb Territory, and 50,000 lb Texas, on private terms.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow: "The wool sales of the week are 7,635,000 lb domestic and 2,351,000 lb foreign against 3,307,000 lb domestic and 1,528,000 lb foreign last week, and 1,998,000 lb domestic and 1,074,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 5,367,000 lb domestic and 1,277,000 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show an increase of 165 bales domestic and 3,522 bales foreign. Prices show a net advance of 5 per cent. Ohio delaine has been sold as high as 22c, and Ohio XX cannot now be purchased at less than 20c. There have been heavy sales in California and Territory wools and of nearly all the varieties of foreign merinos. Coarse and carpet stock is dull. The boom started at the end of last week. It was caused by manufacturers wishing to cover orders with purchases of materials in case of any possible change in the tariff. Not for three years has there been so general a demand from the smaller mills. The big worsted mills were glutted in the Fall, and have not entered largely into this week's purchases, so the total, though large, has been several times surpassed. The last half of the week has been very quiet, but the advance is held."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Wool market firm, with improved demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c; medium, 22@23c; coarse, 21@23c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine, or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21½c; coarse, 21@22c. Fine washed delaine, X and XX, 18@21c; medium washed, combing, and delaine, 23@24c; coarse do do do, 22@23c; Canada do do do, 25@26c. Tub washed—Choice, 24@25c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c. Medium unwashed combing, and delaine, 17@18c; coarse do do do, 18@19c. Bright unwashed clothing—Fine, or X and XX, 12@13c; medium, 15@17c; coarse, 17@18c. Dark, earthy, unwashed clothing—Fine, 9½@11c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana—Fine, 10@13c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 14@15c. Territorial—Fine, 9½@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 13@14c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easier and very quiet; Southern regular at 30c; machine-made barrels, 30½c.

RESIN—Demand light, and a weaker feeling reported; good strained, $1.65; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 3.—Resin steady; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—Turpentine dull at 26½c; receipts, none. Resin—Good strained firm, $1.10@$1.25; receipts, 118 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27¼c; sales, 274 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was scarce, and held firmly, with no engagements reported. Charters included: British steamer, 18,000 quarters grain, Norfolk or Newport News to a direct port in United Kingdom, 2s 9d, berth terms, February; Norwegian steamer, logwood, Port de Paix to a port north of Hatteras, $3.50; Norwegian steamer, ore, Daiquiri to Philadelphia or Baltimore, $1.05; Norwegian bark, lumber, Mobile to Buenos Ayres, $11, Rosario $12, 2 form; schooner, coal, Newport News to Port Spain, $1.75; schooner, lumber, Appalachicola to Philadelphia, $5.50; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Jacksonville, private terms; schooner, phosphate, Philadelphia to New-[illegible] private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphi[illegible] Newport News, 65c; schooner, coal, St. George to Rockland, 90c; schooner, feed, nence to Wintersport and Belfast, $1.75.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A well-founded complaint at the general inactivity was voiced on the Board of Trade to-day. The first trading in wheat was at steady figures, as there was no news on which to base particular strength or weakness, and very little alteration in values took place until the posting of the seaboard clearances, which aggregated 514,066 bushels, including wheat and flour, when an advance, accompanied by a decided firmness was noted, but the volume of business was not greatly enlarged. Opening Liverpool cables were quiet and steady, the closing ones were ¼d higher. Information from Argentine to the effect that farmers in that country were indisposed to offer much wheat at ruling prices was received, and contributed to the encouragement felt. Receipts in the Northwest were 319 cars, against 430 cars last Friday, and 282 cars a year ago. Chicago received 201 cars and inspected out 24,303 bushels. Closing Antwerp and Paris cables were unchanged. Berlin was lower. May wheat opened from 58⅝c to 58⅞c, advanced to 59⅜c, closing at 59¼c, bid, ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ⅛@½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 282,985 bushels; shipments, 115,109 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 42,066 bushels; shipments, 221,912 bushels.

CORN—The limits within which corn ranged were so narrow that there could scarcely be anything but the most insignificant business transacted. The only alteration in value seemed to be from bidder to seller or vice versa, at the same quotation. There were few orders and operators evinced but an indifferent interest in the course of the market. The seaboard clearances caused some comment, their proportions being large at 803,193 bushels, but they did not arouse any enthusiasm in the buying, the prospects of heavier receipts in the near future offsetting any possible encouragement therefrom. To-day's arrivals were 413 cars. There was no corn taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady; May corn opened at 27⅞c, sold at 28c, closing at the latter a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 364,743 bushels; shipments, 380,798 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 358,499 bushels.

OATS were firm, but, nevertheless, devoid of any feature, either in the way of news or business. There was firmness in everything else on the floor, so that strength in oats could be ascribed to sympathy. Receipts were 250 cars. There were no oats withdrawn from store. May closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm.

RYE—Very little rye was offered to-day. The market was steady. No. 2 on the regular market was 32½c, nominal. A choice car, free on board, sold at 34c. May was offered at 37c, and January was 33c, nominal. Receipts were 6 cars.

BARLEY—Offerings were light, but the demand was tame. The feeling was strong, however, and sales were effected without much difficulty. Receipts were 36 cars. Common to fair ranged from 21c to 28c; good to choice from 29c to 36c, and fancy nominally higher.

PROVISIONS—Further enhancement in prices of product took place to-day. Confidence showed considerable growth, and buying was in greater favor. The stocks of provisions in Chicago were surprisingly small, which, in addition to the strength of the live hog market, materially aided the feeling in product. The close was 17½c higher for May pork, and 5c each higher for May lard and May ribs. Domestic and foreign markets were stronger. Receipts were moderate and shipments heavy. The cash market was dull and firm. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 77 cars; corn, 255 cars; oats, 115 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan	....56 @..	56⅛@..	55⅞@..	56½@..
Feb	....57 @..	57⅛@..	56⅝@..	57½@..
May	....59⅜@58⅞	59⅜@..	58⅝@..	59⅜@..
July	....59⅛@59¼	59⅜@..	59⅛@..	59⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan	....25¼@..	25½@..	25¼@..	25½@..
Feb	....25⅝@..	25¾@..	25⅝@..	25⅝@..
May	....27⅝@..	28 @..	27⅝@..	28 @..
July	....28⅜@..	28⅞@..	28⅜@..	28⅞@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan	....16½@..	16½@..	16½@..	16½@..
May	....18⅝@..	19⅛@..	18⅞@..	19@19⅛
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan	.... $8.90	$8.97½	$8.87½	$8.95
May	.... 9.25	9.40	9.25	9.35
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Jan	.... 5.40	5.40	5.35	5.37½
May	.... 5.65	5.70	5.65	5.67½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan	.... 4.37½	4.37½	4.35	4.35
May	.... 4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.67½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, with few buyers present; prices firm. No. 2 Spring wheat, 56½@56⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54@56½c; No. 2 red, 59⅛@61⅞c. No. 2 corn, 25½@25⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 32½c nominal; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; prime timothy seed $3.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.87½@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@$5.40; short rib sides, loose) 4.35@4.40c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed) 4.37½@4.62½c; short clear sides, (boxed) 4.50@4.62½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, 5.50c; granulated, 4.87c; standard A, 4.75c. Linseed oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,970	9,946
Wheat, bushels	28,850	85,639
Corn, bushels	176,700	261,549
Oats, bushels	275,650	234,188
Rye, bushels	1,350	6,787
Barley, bushels	35,108	25,409

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c. Eggs steady; fresh stock, 19@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Spring Wheat—Active inquiry for No. 1 Northern, just under the market; limits firm; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 64@64⅝c; 6,000 bushels No. 1 hard, new, 65⅞c; 2 cars No. 2 Northern, 62½c; closing: No. 1 hard, old, 67⅛c; do, new, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c; No. 2 do, 63⅛c; Winter wheat easier; No. 2 red, on track, 69c; State white, 69c asked. Corn in light supply and generally firmer, with a fair demand; closing: No. 2 yellow, 31¾c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 4 yellow, 30½c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@31c; No. 3 corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 4 corn, 29½c on track. Oats fairly active, but easy; No. 2 white, 22¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 21@21¼c; No. 4 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 21@21¼c; No. 3 mixed, 20c on track. Barley—Fair inquiry for lower grades; prices steady. Rye higher; No. 2, 41c asked, in store. Flour steadier; fair demand; unchanged. Millfeed quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 28,000 bbls; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 91,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Flour less active; unchanged. Wheat fairly active; steady; No. 2 red, track, 67c; No. 3 do, 64c. Corn active; increased demand; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 21¼c; rejected do, 20¼c; do mixed, 18¾c. Pork quiet; steady; mess, $9; clear mess, $10; family, $10. Lard steady; steam leaf, 5¾c; kettle, 5¾c; prime steam, sales, 5.20@5.30c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short ribs sides, 5⅛c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady; quiet; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4½c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 549 bbls, at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—The sentiment in wheat was generally firm to-day, and last prices were higher; May opened at 54⅞c, sold at 54¾c, and advanced to 55½c, and closed at 55⅜c; cash wheat,—Millers paid 55c for cash wheat to-day when that was May price; wheat to arrive ¼c under spot; No. 2 Northern sold about ¾c under No. 1 Northern; receipts, 202 cars; shipments, 20 cars; on track:—No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53¾c. Flour steady at $2.95@$3.40 for patents; $1.95@$2.65 for bakers; production, 43,000 bbls; shipments, 41,106 bbls; Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk here, $6.25@$6.50; market dull; shorts, $6@$6.25; middlings, $8.25@$8.75.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,280 bbls; shipments, 9,265 bbls. Wheat higher; receipts, 29,976 bushels; shipments, 11,820 bushels; January, 55c; May, 58⅞@59c bid; July 58½c. Corn unchanged; receipts, 22,400 bushels; shipments, 58,230 bushels. Oats higher; receipts, 13,200 bushels; shipments, 10,830 bushels; January, 16⅞c; May, 19¼c. Pork—Standard mess, new, 9.25c; old, 8.50c. Lard—Prime steam, 5.20c; choice, 5.27½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; longs, 5⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅛c; clear sides, 5¼c. Dry-salted meats—Shoulders, 4⅜c; longs, 4½c; clear ribs, 4⅝c; clear sides, 4¾c. High wines steady at $1.22.

DULUTH, Jan. 3.—There was very little business in wheat this morning. Wheat went up ½c, however, on foreign news. Flax dropped ½c. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 54⅝c; January, 54⅝c; May, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; January, 53⅝c; May, 57⅝c, asked; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51¼@50½c; No. 3 Spring, 49½@48½c; rejected, 47½@43½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 55c; No. 1 Northern, 54c. Receipts—Wheat, 65,070 bushels; shipments, 649 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Wheat opened ¼c higher, and firmer feeling prevailed; May opened at 59c, rose to 59½c, and closed at 59⅜c; cash range 2c below; sample wheat firm and scarce; No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅝@58c. Flour dull and unchanged; millstuffs unchanged and dull; sacked bran ranging at $8.75@$9. Receipts—Flour, 18,400 bbls; wheat, 3,250 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,860 bbls; wheat, none.

PEORIA, Jan. 3.—Corn—Receipts, 75,500 bushels; shipments, 11,750 bushels; market easier; No. 2 new, 25¼c; No. 3 new, 25c. Oats—Receipts, 51,900 bushels; shipments, 31,000 bushels; market irregular; No. 2 white, 17¼@17½c; No. 3 white, 16½@16⅝c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, none; market dull and nominal. Whisky steady; $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

BEEVES—Receipts, 87 cars, or 1,598 head: 63 cars to exporters and slaughterers, and 24 cars for the market. Demand active for all grades of cattle; feeling firm for good veals and fat cows, and prices 10c higher for all others, including oxen and bulls; all sold promptly; no export demand; ordinary to prime native steers sold at $3.60@$4.60; oxen and stags at $2.30@$4; bulls at $2.45@$3; cows at $1.35@$2.90; 2 fat cows at $3.25@$3.85. City-dressed native sides firm at 6@8c lb. London and Liverpool cables quote the beef and cattle market demoralized, owing to the arrivals from the States of the overdue steamships; refrigerator beef is selling at 7@8c; choice quality at 8½c; American steers at 9@10½c, dressed weight; American sheep firm at 9½@11½c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; on Saturday, 1,880 quarters of beef on the Lucania for Eastmans Company, 288 cattle and 2,340 quarters on the Mohawk for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and on the same steamer, 287 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son; on the Galileo, 115 cattle for M. Goldsmith; making a total from this port for the week of 2,613 cattle, 11,968 quarters of beef, 2,011 sheep, and 75 carcasses of mutton, all to Great Britain.——SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—2 Illinois steers, 1,300 lb average, at $4.60 100 lb; 16 do, 1,329 lb, at $4.60; 13 do, 1,226 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,315 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,106 lb, at $4.25; 17 Kentucky do, 1,355 lb, at $4.45; 19 Ohio do, 1,263 lb, at $4.45; 8 do, 1,150 lb, at [illegible] Virginia do, [illegible] S. SANDERS—21 Ohio [illegible] 240 lb, at $2; [illegible] $3.75; 4 bulls, 1,427 lb, at $3; 1 do, 880 lb, at $2.70; 1 cow, 1,470 lb, at $3.85; 1 do, 1,080 lb, at $2.90; 3 do, 1,006 lb, at $2.90; 3 do, 940 lb, at $2.25; 3 do, 867 lb, at $2.10; 1 do, 780 lb, at $1.35. D. McPHERSON & CO.—13 Kentucky steers, 1,488 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 1,397 lb, at $4.20; 14 Virginia do, 1,285 lb, at $4.35; 12 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.10; 7 do, 1,254 lb, at $4; 2 oxen, 1,495 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,425 lb, at $3.65; 4 do, 1,182 lb, at $2.30; 8 Tennessee do, 1,084 lb, at $2.55; 12 bulls, 996 lb, at $2.85; 4 do, 1,050 lb, at $2.75; 1 do, 580 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 1,000 lb, at $2.75; 19 cows, 1,047 lb, at $2.70; 12 do, 1,025 lb, at $2.50; 8 do, 905 lb, at $2.45; 12 do, 1,032 lb, at $2.35; 5 do, 884 lb, at $1.90; 10 do, 927 lb, at $1.95; 11 do, 788 lb, at $1.80; 15 do, 863 lb, at $1.75; 16 do, 858 lb, at $1.50; 11 do, 769 lb, at $1.40; 2 yearlings, 550 lb, at $3; 2 do, 660 lb, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—3 oxen, 1,193 lb, at $3; 3 bulls, 843 lb, at $2.45; 5 cows, 814 lb, at $1.75; 2 do, 740 lb, at $1.25. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,220 lb, at $4.40; 20 do, 1,224 lb, at $4.35; 17 do, 1,240 lb, at $4.35; 20 do, 1,205 lb, at $4.25. NEWTON & CO.—2 bulls, 1,360 lb, at $3; 20 cows, 970 lb, at $2.45; 2 do, 850 lb, at $1.40. S. JUDD & CO.—1 cow, 1,300 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 825 lb, at $1.75. J. H. WILKERSON—18 Kentucky steers, 1,214 lb, at $4.15. J. SHAMBERG & SON—20 Illinois steers, 1,294 lb, at $4.20. HUME & MULLEN—3 cows, 756 lb, at $1.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 172 head, all for the market. Veals ruled steady at $6@$9 100 lb; barnyard calves and yearlings sold at the range of $3@$3.75; a few fed calves at $4@$4.50. City-dressed veals about steady at 9@13c lb; country-dressed lower for prime stock, with sales at 8@11½c; little calves firm at 5@7c; and dressed barnyard and Western calves unchanged at 5@6½c.——SALES.—S. SANDERS—1 veal, 115 lb, at $9 100 lb; 6 do, 117 lb average, at $8; 18 barnyard calves, 297 lb, at $3.75; 10 do, 252 lb, at $3.50. S. JUDD & CO.—1 veal, 160 lb, at $8.50; 1 do, 110 lb, at $8; 11 fed calves, 300 lb, at $4; 5 do, 290 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—11 veals, 132 lb, at $9; 3 do, 150 lb, at $6; 38 barnyard calves, 243 lb, at $3.75. HUME & MULLEN—1 veal, 154 lb, at $9; 1 do, 152 lb, at $8.50; 2 do, 110 lb, at $8; 1 do, 116 lb, at $7.50; 1 fed calf, 204 lb, at $4.50; 8 do, 304 lb, at $4. SHERMAN & CULVER—4 fed calves, 345 lb, at $4; 1 veal, 120 lb, at $9. G. DILLENBACK—2 veals, 115 lb, at $8; 3 yearlings, 440 lb, at $3. J. P. NELSON—2 veals, 155 lb, at $9.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 49 cars, or 9,977 head: 15 cars consigned direct, and 34 cars for the market. Some opening sales were made at fairly well sustained prices, but the general market opened 10@15c lower, and lambs closed 15@25c off, heavy Canada lambs selling 30c lower, and 40@50c lower than Wednesday; 1 car was held over; common to choice sheep sold at $2.50@$3.75 100 lb; a car of heavy Kentucky do at $4.12½; culls and bucks at $2@$2.12½; ordinary to very choice lambs at $4.70@$5.75, with general sales at $4.80@$5.50; 4 cars of Canadian lambs sold at $5.50@$5.60; a selected lot at $5.75. Dressed mutton in fair demand at 5@6½c; choice and extra prime quality, 7@7½c; dressed lambs weak at 7½@9½c.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—263 Western lambs, 75 lb average, at $5.60 100 lb; 87 do, 78 lb, at $5.50; 222 do, 77 lb, at $5.40; 116 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 230 do, 61 lb, at $4.80; 513 do, 59 lb, at $4.70; 50 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 157 Kentucky sheep, 131 lb, at $4.12½; 84 Western do, 119 lb, at $3.75; 94 do, 106 lb, at $3.50; 97 do, 99 lb, at $3.37½; 20 do, 93 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—77 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.50; 46 State sheep, 109 lb, at $3.50; 42 do, 118 lb, at $3.50; 36 do, 106 lb, at $3.50. S. SANDERS—178 Pennsylvania lambs, 67 lb, at $5; 118 State do, 75 lb, at $5.25; 157 do, 67 lb, at $5; 120 do, 63 lb, at $5; 45 do, 75 lb, at $5.50; 42 State sheep, 95 lb, at $3; 10 do, 66 lb, at $3; 32 do, 122 lb, at $3.12½; 62 do, 91 lb, at $3; 69 Pennsylvania do, 104 lb, at $3.50; 41 do, 80 lb, at $3; 179 State sheep and lambs, 86 lb, at $4.12½; 82 Pennsylvania do, 82 lb, at $4; 26 cull sheep, 83 lb, at $2.12½. D. HARRINGTON—372 Canadian lambs, 93 lb, at $5.50; 198 Western do, 77 lb, at $5.50; 210 do, 80 lb, at $5.50; 99 Ohio do, 87 lb, at $5.75; 18 Western sheep, 94 lb, at $3; 89 Ohio do, 121 lb, at $3.75. NEWTON & CO.—86 Jersey lambs, 79 lb, at $5.75; 38 do, 75 lb, at $5.75; 49 Jersey sheep, 70 lb, at $3.12½; late yesterday, 200 Kentucky sheep, 78 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—200 Western lambs, (State fed,) 76 lb, at $5.40; 200 do, 75 lb, at $5.30; 151 do, 73 lb, at $5.25; 60 sheep, 81 lb, at $2.75. P. S. KASE—102 Pennsylvania sheep, 94 lb, at $3.15. SHERMAN & CULVER—34 State sheep, 86 lb, at $2.85. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—182 Canadian lambs, 96 lb, at $5.60; 180 do, 98 lb, at $5.50; 27 do, 100 lb, at $5.75; 88 State do, 63 lb, at $5; 10 State sheep, 77 lb, at $3.62½; 79 do, 96 lb, at $3.50; 195 do, (few lambs,) 84 lb, at $3.68¾. HUME & MULLEN—213 Michigan lambs, 77 lb, at $5.50; 92 State do, 80 lb, at $5.50; 181 do, 58 lb, at $5; 23 do, 57 lb, at $4.75; 53 State sheep, 94 lb, at $3.75; 34 do, 116 lb, at $3.50; 96 do, 71 lb, at $3; 1 buck, 130 lb, at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 29 cars, or 4,767 head; about 50 head for sale. Market barely steady at $3.90@$4.35 for hogs; choice light pigs sold up to $4.50. Country-dressed steady and firm for light weights; the whole range quoted at 4½@7c lb; but fancy light pigs exceeded quotations.——SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—14 State pigs, 71 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb. S. SANDERS—7 State hogs, 140 lb, at $4.37½.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 1,462 head; total for week thus far, 8,270 head; for same time last week, 8,816 head; consigned through, 1,422 head; to New-York, 352 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened and closed firm and strong; good steers, $4@$4.25. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 12,480 head; total for week thus far, 47,520 head; for same time last week, 48,000 head; consigned through, 2,560 head; to New-York, 5,440 head; on sale, 9,920 head; market opened steady, but higher; closed firm; good Yorkers, $3.75@$3.85; extra, $3.90@$3.95; mixed packers, $3.75@$3.80; roughs, $3@$3.25; stags, $2.75@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 15,500 head; total for week thus far, 65,400 head; for same time last week, 28,600 head; consigned through, 1,400 head; to New-York, 3,600 head; on sale, 18,800 head, including holdovers; market opened firm for sheep; fully 10@15c lower for lambs; closed steady to firm for sheep; very dull for export stock; selling down to $3@$3.15; lambs dull and weak; best lambs, $5@$5.25; good, $4.65@$4.90; mixed sheep, $2.25@$2.75; choice, $3@$3.10; no demand for heavy sheep.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market active and 5c higher; heavy, $3.40@$3.60; light and medium, $3.35@$3.52½; pigs, $3@3.30. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market strong; native steers, $3.90@4.25; fair to good, $3@$3.90; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.20; fair to good, $1.70@$2.90; bulls, $1.70@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.50; Texas and Westerns, $2.40@3.60; calves, $5@$12. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime, $4.25@$4.50; good, $4@$4.15; good butchers, $3.80@$4; rough fat, $3@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts fair; prime pigs, $3.90@$4; prime light hogs, $3.85@$3.90; heavy, $3.65@$3.75; roughs, $2.75@$3.25. Sheep—Supply light; demand good; extra, $3@$3.25; fair, $2@$2.75; culls and common, 75c@$1.50; lambs, $3@$5.25.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3—National Stock Yards.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,685 head; market strong; steers, $2.35@$3.90; native cows, $1.75@$2.80; Texas steers, $2.65@$3.25; Texas cows, $2.55. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $3.45@$3.65; mixed, $3.20@$3.55; light, $3.30@$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 776 head; no sales.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; firm and 10c higher; common to good steers, $2.40@$4.50; stockers ad feeders, $2.50@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; calves, $3@$6.50; Texans, $3@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; market strong and 10c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.55@$3.75; common to choice mixed, $3.50@$3.77½; choice assorted, $3.65@$3.75; light, $3.50@$3.75; pigs, $2.70@$3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000 head; market firm; inferior to choice $2@$3.60; lambs, $3.25@$3.70.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 38s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 27s; short ribs, about 25 lb, steady at 27s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 26s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 25s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, easy at 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No 2 red Winter firm at 5s 3d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed, Western, spot, new, steady at 3s 1¾d; January, steady at 3s 1¾d; February, steady at 3s 2d; March steady at 3s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 30-64d, value; January and February delivery, 4 29-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 29-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 29-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 23-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, value.

LONDON, Jan. 3—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10@11s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 9¾d; June, 11s 3¾d. Linseed cake, £4 10s per ton for Western. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 9d per quarter; December shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Linseed oil, 19s 3d per cwt. Sperm oil, £29 per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 6⅛d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 4½d per cwt. Resin, 5s 3d per cwt for American strained and 8s 6d for do fine. Tallow—Australian beef, 20s 6d@21s per cwt; do, mutton, 22@23s 3d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 1s 8d@2s per 8 lb by the carcass; hind quarters, 2s 10d@3s 2d.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Sugar—Demand light; holders firm.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Cotton easier; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7⅝c; net receipts, 9,076 bales; gross receipts, 9,272 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 752 bales; to France, 3,166 bales; to the Continent, 1,869 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 395,889 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 59,964 bales; gross receipts, 61,596 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 23,212 bales; to France, 16,876 bales; to the Continent, 40,773 bales; coastwise, 4,892 bales; sales, 26,300 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 3.—Cotton steady; middling, 8c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,384 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,849 bales; to the Continent, 799 bales; sales, 362 bales; stock, 160,821 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 31,512 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,791 bales; to the Continent, 6,555 bales; coastwise, 9,054 bales; sales, 1,934 bales; spinners, 50 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,107 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,961 bales; sales, 670 bales; stock, 98,156 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 26,504 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10,168 bales; coastwise, 18,705 bales; sales, 2,[illegible] bales; [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Institution for the Morningside Heights Region—Business and Other Property Sold.

Another institutional building is to be erected on Morningside Heights, near the Cathedral, St. Luke's Hospital, Columbia College, and the Teachers College. The Leake and Watts Asylum Trustees have sold the plot, 100 feet square, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, now in Hudson Street. For the use of this institution a seven-story structure will be erected on the site.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, with J. N. Kalley & Son, have sold for Mrs. A. T. Baldwin of Rochester, at about $180,000, the five-story marble front business structure known as the Latimer Building, 72 to 76 Walker Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 80. The property rents for $13,000 per year.

Mr. Jesse C. Bennett has sold for James Livingston to John B. Folley, the three-story brownstone dwelling 319 West One Hundred and First Street, 20 by 100.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for Alexander H. Stevens, President of the Sixth National Bank, to William F. Havemeyer, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 10 East Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 120.

The three-story brick building, with store, at 446 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 100, has been sold by Alexander Johnson to George Adrian.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, at $37,900, to Theodore C. Gross, the five-story brick flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and the Boulevard, 25.6½ by 100.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, at $20,100, to William H. Schnitzer, the property at 161 and 163 Lewis Street, west side, beginning 84 feet north of East Third Street, 47.6 by 100, with four front and rear brick tenements.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $25,255 to the plaintiff, George A. Dowden, the four-story brownstone dwelling 174 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 77.2.

Under foreclosure, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold at $3,950, to Mary Keirns, the lease, to May 1, 1896, of the four-story brick tenement 103 Monroe Street, north side, 236.5 feet west of Rutgers Street, 25.10 by 100. He also sold, under foreclosure, at $700 to the plaintiff, Marie E. Jacobson, the undivided share of Carrie A. Fithian and others in the property of the late William Moore at 147 East Sixty-second Street, 28 Lewis Street, 80 Elm Street, 1,208 Madison Avenue, and 615 West Forty-sixth Street.

At 59 Liberty Street, Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, by assignee's order, to E. Osborne Smith, at $105, the right, title, and interest of Michael Hollacher to the southwest corner of Crescent and Madison Avenues, West Farms.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 427 and 429 East Seventy-sixth Street, by Schnatz & Massoth of 202 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a five-story brick factory; cost, $25,000.

King's Bridge Road, 275 feet north of Coles Street, by A. J. Dalton of Fordham, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Park Avenue, by Eggers & Bessinger of 670 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for four five-story brick flats; cost, $72,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Jennings Street, by Henry J. Kalbach of 615 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by Ann Sheehan of 1,027 Stebbins Avenue, for a one-story frame workshop; cost, $1,000.

River Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, by Ann F. Dale of 587 Willis Avenue, for a two-story frame workshop; cost, $3,000.

St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner, by A. Hupfel, for a one-story frame office; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, by William Ebeling of 935 Prospect Avenue, for a three-story brick store; cost not given.

No. 64 Whitehall Street, by M. Smith, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

No. 50 East Eighty-sixth Street, by Rosa Hyman, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $700.

No. 20 West Fifty-first Street, by Henry A. Van Leew, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, by R. Plum, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Jerome Park and north side of Potter Place, by Joseph Depue, alterations to a one-story frame store; cost, $200.

Potter Place, north side, 270 feet east of Anthony Avenue, by same, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, northwest corner of Maine Street, West Farms, by Medio C. Phillips, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 21 Hester Street, by Daniel Eickner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $300.

Nos. 217 and 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by J. H. Cromwell of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $4,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 3.

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 80th St, 76.6x120.11 n x102.2 to 80th St x24.1x 25.8x100 to beginning; Sarah P. Wagstaff, executrix, and others, executors, to George T. Miatt	$82,500
SAME PROPERTY; Sarah P. Wagstaff to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; George T. Miatt to Moses Goldsmith and others	90,000
77TH ST, 135 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x109.3x20x108.10; Alice C. W. Lloyd to Fannie Mayer	1
87TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 100.8; Leo Dinkelspiel to Sarah Hess	2,500
62D ST, 217 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Theodore Von Gantner and wife to John B. Smith	1
SAME PROPERTY; John B. Smith and wife to Mamie Behn	1
22D ST, n e s, 94.5 ft s e of 10th Av, 15.8x 98.9; Maria S. Simpson to William D. Stephens	11,000
22D ST, same property; Amalia P. Strakosch to Maria S. Simpson	1
SPRING and Wooster Sts, n w corner, 25x 75; Herman Holtje and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine	1
6TH ST, 218, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x97; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Benedict A. Klein	41,500
SPRING and Wooster Sts, n w corner, 25x75; H. Mandelbaum and F. Lewine and wives to Peter Doelger	1
DELANCEY ST, 236; Sydney Schutz to Abram Kling	1
LUDLOW ST, 125; Joseph Collet to Rachel Nachtigall	11,000
8TH AV, 44, e s, 150.5 ft s of Horatio St, 19.3x irregular; Levi Morris to Joseph Buscher	1
6TH ST, 228, s s, 205.3 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; J. Hoffman and wife to Annie Frank	39,000
MINETTA ST, 2, n s, 108.11 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.11x75; Elihu Ayres to Henry Schlobohm	6,500
27TH ST, n s, 257.2 ft w of 9th Av, 73.11x98.9; Franklin R. Hogeboom to George Gildersleeve	5
18TH ST, 20, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x84; John H. Judge, referee, to Anna C. Holbrook	85,500
GREENWICH AND JANE STS, s w corner, 35x78; Florence Gray to Florence L. Hartley	1
GROVE ST, lot at n e corner, land of Abraham Clark, and adjoining land of Abraham A. Phillips, 21.10x90; Patrick Dolan to Maria Fossier	11,000
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 60 ft n of Mott St, 48x100; Kate L. Watkins and husband to Mary M. Brown	9,000
183D ST, n s, 179 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; William Werner and wife to Frederick Melchoir	5,400
STEBBINS AV, w s, 168.5 ft n of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 57x81.2x59.8x 99.1; Ludwig T. J. Obermeyer and wife to John B. Smith	1
1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x 97; Sophie Plus to Adolph Freund	1
2D AV, e s, 74 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x100; Theodore C. Uhink, executor, &c., to Amelia M. Becker	10,500
LOTS 44, 136, 137, 367 and 368, map of Section A, Vyse estate; the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Bertha Schmuck	10
WALKER ST, 58; John H. Judge, referee, to Anna C. Holbrook	68,000
43D ST, s s, 158 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Clara F. Winans to Francis G. Pardee	1
ARTHUR AV, e s, 254 ft n of Bayard St, 21x87.6; Francis B. Chedsey and wife to Felice Cimillo	625
146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x 100; Gouverneur Tillotson to Enoch C. Bell	1
3D AV, e s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x150; Harlem Savings Bank to Ida Weisenburger	7,500
LOT 271, map of Laconia Park; Emma L. Shirmer to John T. McMahon	300
ASH ST, w s, Lots 13 and 14, map of Laconia Park; Martin Suchy and wife to Joseph Stickney	550
WESTCHESTER ROAD, [illegible] adjoining land [illegible] 109.8x295x102.8x [illegible] another to W. [illegible]	2,500
LOT 202, map of part of Hunt estate; Charles W. Smith and wife to Elizabeth Hoeber	1
PLEASANT AV, w s, 17.11 ft n of 122d St, 15x60; Herman Moench and wife to Patrick C. Dougherty	6,750
141ST ST, 455 West; Minnie E. Sinnotte de Loiselle to E. C. Potter	16,500
7TH AV, 2,021, n e corner of 121st St, 25x92; Alexander Muller to James Miller	1
BROAD ST, w s, 108.5 ft s of Exchange Place, 20x90.2x irregular; also strip on south side of above and 76.8 ft w of Broad St, —x13.4x2.7x13.6; Frederick B. Jennings and others to John H. Johnston	115,000
LOT 569, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Nellie Rice	10
148TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 25x 100; Samuel Cohen to Matthias Adams	1
NELSON AV, e s, 232.7 ft s of Orchard St, 18.9x94.5x18.11x90; Albert Hausen and wife to Olof G. Klaveness	1
NELSON AV, e s, 213.10 ft s of Orchard St, 18.9x90.1x18.11x85.9; Albert Hausen and wife to Julius G. Klaveness	1
WILLIS AV, w s, 33.9 ft n of 141st St, 13.9x70; Augustus Gareiss and wife to Augustus Gareiss	6,500
OGDEN AV, w s, 85 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; Annie E. Raynor to Amelia V. Leacock	2,400
OGDEN AV, w s, 60 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; Annie E. Raynor to Henry Saidler	2,400
162D ST, n s, 61 ft w of Morris Av, 400 x116.1x418x115; also Morris Av, n e corner of 162d St, 115x61; Joseph H. Burton to Frederick V. Burton and others	1
115TH ST, 79, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles H. Klee, as executor, to Joseph Herbst	9,750
133D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x 99.11; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick	1
103D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Ambrose K. Ely to Josephine N. Cowperthwait	12,000
115TH ST, 75, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.10; William G. Davies, referee, to Polka M. Wilkins and others	15,000
114TH ST, 184 East; Charles H. Hall to Leo R. Nathan	6,500
5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 201.10, to 113th St, x100; Samuel M. Cohen to J. A. Townsend	1
109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Albert C. Wiegand to Nicola Campiglia	12,250
122D ST, 331 and 333 East; Christina Kohlhaas to Elise Lotze	1
115TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; H. W. Neumann and wife to Charles Hahn	24,500
107TH ST, 164 East; Simon Adler and others to Louis J. Harris and wife	1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, 28.11x82.9; Simon Adler and wife to Simon Hoffmann	20,500
112TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 16.6x100.11; Johanna C. J. M. Hoffman to Louis Aaron	1
141ST ST, 415 West; John M. Cornell and wife to Minnie E. S. de Loiselle	1
124TH ST, 354 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Minnie E. S. de Loiselle	35,000
BATHGATE AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 173d St, 25x120; Margaret Gross to George J. Murphy and another	3,800
BATHGATE AV, w s, 185.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x104.9x25x104.9; Isabell Fawcett to Almira A. Harned and another	1
CHISHOLM ST, e s, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 28x55.6x28x55.6; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Henry Miller	7,050
VALENTINE AV, w s, 156.2 ft s of Garfield St, 50x170; William R. Golding and wife to Louis F. Mohr	2,100
VALENTINE AV, w s, 206.2 ft s of Garfield St, 25x170; Berjn W. Jenkins and wife to W. M. Mohr	1,050
RIVERDALE AV, Lots 60, 62, 50x100, 24th Ward, Liber 1, Page 283, Section 13; James S. Seagrave and wife to Mary V. Sheridan	1
ROAD ST, n s, 240 ft w of Old Post Road, 25x irregular; John W. Phillips to Christopher Keefe	466
94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Sophie Kaufmann	19,000
49TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 18.2x 95.11x18x98.8; Carolina Goppoldt to Jacob Pizer	1
75TH ST, 331 East; Gustav Liebermann and wife to Louise Winter	20,500
WESTCHESTER ROAD, adjoining s s of land of Frank Buckel, 109.8x295x102.8x 355; W. A. Rowley to Emma A. Arendt	4,000
4TH ST, w s, Lot 326, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Laura Dolbear to Gottlieb Schultheis	1,000
LOT 202 map of part Hunt estate; Elizabeth Hoeber to Charles W. Smith	1
7TH AV, 2,021; also, 168 West 121st St; Henry M. Denton and wife to Alexander Miller	1
SAME PROPERTY; Robert L. Shaw to Henry M. Denton	1
134TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Alexander Miller to Robert L. Shaw	30,000
114TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Carrie Bargebuhr to Emma Kahnweiler	27,500

Recorded Leases.

COTTER, Ellen, and others to Richard Casey; 620 2d Av, corner store, &c., 10 1-3 years, 3 years	$1,600-$1,800
LYMAN, William, to Michael Ryan; store, s w corner 137th St and 5th Av, 10 years	900-1,500
MILLER, John, to Catharine McBride; 2,250 3d Av, second floor and hall of upper part of 2,248 3d Av, 2 2-3 years	360
HALK, John V., to John E. W. Thompson; store, &c., s e corner of 6th Av and 28th St, 5¼ years	2,400-2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Louis, and wife to Cornelia W. Slade; s s of 112th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, three years	$7,000
ADAMS, Mathias, to Bernard Cohen; 148th St, s w s, being s e half of Lot 22, map of Melrose, south, two years	1,400
BEISEL, Philipp, to Isaac Wohlgemuth; 5th Av, s w s, Lot 188, map of Wakefield, one year	500
BURGE, Henry and wife, to John F. Steeves; Westchester Av, w cor of Kelly St, collateral and notes	1,163
BOPP, Eva K., to Mary A. Bruce; Robbins Av, s e s, 100 ft s w of Pontiac St, three years	3,000
BROCKNER, Edgar F., to Alex Frazier, guardian of Charles W. Crosby; e s of 3d Av, 24.8 ft n of 49th St, five years	12,000
BERNHEIM, Charles L., to Charles L. Bernheim, executor of Andrew Bernheim; s s of 65th St, 218 ft e of 5th Av, three years	10,000
BRODEK, Charles, trustee of Solomon Brodek, to Henrietta Freudenthal; 2d Av, 2,322, three years	15,000
BEHN, Mamie and Adolph, to John B. Smith; n s of 62d St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments	5,000
BATCHELDER, William N. and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 224 West 71st St, five years	14,000
BAUMANN, Frederick C. and wife, to Heinrich Molitor and wife; w s of 11th Ave, 50.2 ft s of 49th St, five years	7,000
BROWN, John J., to Lillian M. Stokes; s s of 49th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, three years	19,000
BERNHEIM, Charles L., to Charles Sternbach; 65th St, s s, 218 ft e of 5th Av, three years	10,000
CIMILLO, Felice, to Francis B. Chedsey; e s of Arthur Av, 254 ft n of Bayard St, installments	300
CLEVELAND, Benjamin S., and wife to William E. Thorn; s s of Terrace View Av, 240 ft w of Jansen Av, 5 years	2,200
CORDLER, Theodore A., to Lawrence B. Lynch and others; Madison Av, s e corner of 106th St, &c., (four mortgages,) 3 years	70,000
COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to Lois H. Lyman; s s of 147th St, 390 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years	15,500
COONEY, Mary E. and Peter J., to Thomas E. Lyons; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	2,000
DE LOISELLE, Minnie E. S., to Eugene C. Potter; s s of 124th St, 115.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years	5,000
DREYFUSS, Julius, and wife to Laemmlein Buttenweiser; Broadway, n e corner of Spring St, demand	30,000
ELLIOTT, Richard W., and wife to George Finck; leasehold premises, demand	4,000
FARLEY, John T., and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 6 months	20,000
GRILL, Catharine, to Eliza Segelken; 212 West 22d St, 5 years	10,000
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Augustus Gareiss, Sr.; 635 East 140th St, 3 years	2,500
SAME to same; w s of Willis Av, 33.9 ft n of 141st St, 3 years	3,500
GERETY, Patrick, and wife to Anna Sutherland; n s of 51st St, 162.6 ft w of 8th Av, secures judgments	660
HERBST, Joseph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 79 West 115th St, 1 year	8,500
HARRIS, Louis J., and wife to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 164 East 107th St, installments	2,500
HAUBERT, Catherine and Jacob, to Theo. Haas; s s of 14th St, 195 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years	3,500
HERMAN, Morris S., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 256 and 257 West St, 1 year	50,000
HERSKOVITZ, Albert, and Ignatz Roth and wives to Isidor Ellenbogen; 67 Lewis St, 2 years	1,000
SAME to Theresa Nathan; same property, 5 years	7,500
HACHMANN, John H., and wife to Eide H. Eberhardt; n s of 63d St, 411 East, 3 years	3,000
HOLBROOK, Annie C. and William C., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 58 Walker St, 3 years	45,000
HOLBROOK, Annie C. and William C., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 25 West 17th St, 3 years	45,000
HARNED, Almira A., to Caroline A. Hoffman; n e corner of 2d Av and 3d St, 3 years	2,500
JUNGE, Henry, and wife to Joseph Hassell, n s of 103d St, 187.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years	2,000
KEEFE, Christopher, to John W. Phillips; Lot 19, map of T. and W. Thorn & Co., 3 years	266
KOTTMAN, Elizabeth E. and William H., to the Central Trust Company; n s of 135th St, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years (two mortgages)	20,000
KENDALL, Annie E. and Charles S., to Edgar E. Duryea; n s of 130th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 6 months	2,500
KIRSHNER, Regina, to Sarah Glass; n s of 89th St, 106.8 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year	1,000
KLINGMAN, Frederick, to James W. McCaffrey; n s of 52d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years	27,500
HANSEN, Albert, and wife to Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; e s of Nelson Av, 195 ft s of Orchard St, installments	4,800
KLAVENESS, Julius G., and wife to same; Nelson Av, e s, 213.10 ft s of Orchard St, installments, (two mortgages)	9,400
KOHLHEPP, Adam J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 91st St, 3 years	13,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Louis Bensiger, trustee; s s of 6th St, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years	27,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

KAUFMANN, Sophie, to John McLaughlin; s s of 94th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	2,000
LONG, William B., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 408 West 146th St, 1 year	12,000
LEVY, Morris, to Albert B. Ashforth; w s of 9th Av, 33.4 ft n of 55th St, lease, 3 years	1,800
LINDER, Henry, and wife to George F. Kek; 268 Avenue A, 1 year	2,500
MURPHY, George J., and Frances, Jr., to Margaret Gross; 1,682 Bathgate Av, 3 years	3,300
MELCHOIR, Frederick, and wife to William Wersner; n s of 133d St, 179 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years	1,500
McGARREN, Alexander H., and wife to Sarah M. Hall; s s of 122d St, 80 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years	15,000
MIATT, George T., to the executors of Alfred Wagstaff, deceased; w s of Columbus Av, 25.8 ft s of 80th St, 1 year	76,000
McKINNEY, Daniel A., to the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company; n s of 16th St, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 4 months	2,500
WILLETT, Marinus, to G. Willett Van Nest; s s of Delancey St, 75 ft w of Tompkins St, 1-9 part, 6 months	1,100
MARKS, Bertha, to trustees of Amelia W. Dougherty; 1,494 2d Av, 5 years	16,500
NATHAN, Leo R., and wife to Charles H. Hall; s s of 104th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years	4,000
NACHTIGALL, Rachel, to Sigmund Cohn; 125 Ludlow St, 2 years	500
OBERWARTH, Jenny and Leo, to Adolf and Emanuel Alexander; Perry Av, w s, 390 ft s of Old Road, 4 years	1,500
OAKLEY, Helen L. and Henry A., to executors of Hugh N. Camp; 10 West 10th St, demand	1,000
PLATH, Ernst, to John Fick and wife; e s of 8th Av, 19.11 ft s of 144th St, 2 years	2,500
PIZER, Jacob, to Caroline Goppoldt; n s 49th St, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	8,000
PARKER, Willard, and wife to J. P. Morgan and others; s w corner of 4th Av and 30th St and other property, 3 months	15,483
POHALSKI, Flora, to Pincus L. Schwartz; n w corner Lexington Av and 104th St, 5 years	9,000
ROSENBERG, Adolph, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner of 4th Av and 118th St, 1 year	11,000
RAWLEY, Wilson A., to Otto Arendt, executor of Carl Arendt; s e Westchester Road at south line of Frank Buckel, 1 year	2,000
RICE, Nellie, to Helena B. Acker; Lot 569, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years	2,500
SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 569, same map, installments	675
SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, and wife to Charles H. Davis; Lot 362 on 4th St, map of Wakefield, 1 year	1,000
SCHNEEBELE, Caroline, to Clarence E. Thomall; w s of Webster Av, Lot 135, map of Mount Hope, 3 years	2,000
SCHUH, Charles, and wife to Louisa L. Ransom, executrix, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 92.9 ft n of 134th St, 3 years	6,000
SAME to Henry Brinckmann; same property, 15 months	4,500
SCHMUCK, Bertha, to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 136, 137, 368, 34, and 367, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (five mortgages,) 2 years	4,791
SCHMITTNER, Catharine, to Lewis S. Goebel; n s of 166th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years	600
STRAUSS, Henry S., and Sarah to Gustave Sidenberg and others; n e corner of 3d Av, and 72d St, demand	15,000
SEICKENDICK, Charles, and wife to the Woodlawn Cemetery; s s of 133d St, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	20,000
STAPPERS, Peter G., to Mary Stapper; n s of 17th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years	10,000
STRAUSS, Henry S., to Henry Sidenberg; n e corner of 3d Av and 72d St, demand	15,000
STEPHENS, William D., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n e s of 22d St, 94.5 ft s e of 10th Av, 3 years	8,000
STEINER, David, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 34th St, 183.4 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	27,500
SCOTT, William, and wife to A. Martin Scott and others, executors, &c.; e s of 8th Av, 34.2 ft s of 32d St, 21.5x89.11, also other property, note	10,000
SCHAFER, Mary, and husband to Enoch C. Bell; n e corner of Brook Av and and 145th St, demand	23,000
SCHLOBOHM, Henry, and wife to August D. Martens; n s of Minetta St, 108.11 ft e of Bleecker St, 5 years	4,000
SHEILS, Thomas, to the East River Savings Bank; East Broadway, s w corner of Clinton St, 1 year	30,000
SAME to same; East Broadway and Market St, s e corner, 1 year	30,000
THE DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING Machine Company to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; s w corner of 138th St and Walnut Av, 322.5 ft to land of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; also, s e corner of Walnut Av and 138th St, 350 ft to Locust Av, and the s e corner of 138th St and Locust Av, 440.3 ft to bulkhead line, East River, 1 year	375,000
TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Samuel M. Cohen; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 1 year	38,000
SAME to same; n e corner of 5th Av and 113th St, 1 year	38,000
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Michael J. Phelan; n s of 100th St, 270 ft w of 4th Av, 6 months	1,000
UHINK, Theodore C., to Charles F. A. Neumann and wife; s w s of 15th St, 169 ft n w of Avenue A, lease	3,000
WEISENBURGER, Ida, to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; e s of 3d Av, 200 ft n of 2d St, William's Bridge, 11 months	2,500
WERNER, William, and wife to Hans S. Schramm; n s of 133d St, 212.4 ft w of Willis Av, 4 years	1,500
WHITE, Walter R., and wife to Amelia A. Thorn; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 18th St, 4 years	700
WOODS, Jane, to Emma Hassey; s s of 9th St, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John A., trustee, to Philip Schuyler and another, trustees	$17,000
ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Caroline Mendel	2,500
BROOKS, Remsen G., to Annie Moss	1
BRANICH, Antonie, to Anna C. S. Hassey	4,000
CAULDWELL, William, and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	30,000
EPP, Mary R., to Patrick Fallon	1,000
GLOKNER, William, to Crescenz Merk	6,000
HORNTHAL, Lewis M., and another, executors, &c., to Lina R. Whitehead, (two assignments)	31,500
HOLDER, Allan M., to Martin Walter	1
KEENAN, Margaret, and another, administratrixes, to Ann Chadwick and another	1
LACHMAN, Samson, and another, executors, to Charles Weinberg	100
MANDER, Louisa, to Moses Goodman	6,000
McMANUS, Edward, to James V. McManus	10,250
PYNE, Moses T., and another, trustees, &c., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund	75,000
POWELL, Wilson M., administrator, to Charles L. Jacobus and others, executors, &c	3,000
REES, Elias, and others, to Abram J. Prager	7,000
RUCK, August H., to Sarah H. Powell	6,000
SHAW, Emeline, to Bevyn F. Raynor, Jr	6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of Albany	30,000
SAME to the New-York Historical Society	20,000
WEISSENFELS, Ferdinand and Pauline, to George J. Schamberger	2,000
WERNER, William, to Hans H. Schramm	1,500
WEISSMAN, Leopold, and another, executors, to Sarah Weissman	19,137

Lis Pendens.

6TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue C, 19.8 ft front; George Vaubel against Herman Scherr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

25TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 15 ft front; 27th St, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Luciana G. De Miranda against Felicita G. de Carrillo and others, (partition.)

138TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 15 front; Michael J. Groh against Julia Ruvane and others, (action to set aside deed.)

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 22 ft, front; Ignatz Boskowitz, trustee, against Zerlina Held and others, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

26TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 10th Av, 28 ft front; Elizabeth Finney against Mary E. B. Byrne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, w s, 250 ft s of 184th St, 75 ft front; Anna M. Hobbs against Emily H. L. V. Dunlop and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MARMION AV, s e s, part of Lots 203 and 212, map of East Tremont; Frank Spillman against Henry Heine and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LEXINGTON AV, 666; Abraham Jacobi against Poline Byk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

GREAT JONES ST, 38; Tremel & Fuchs against August Beck, owner and contractor	$263
188TH ST AND 11TH AV, s e corner, 64x125; Manchester & Hookey against Louis Haberstroh, owner; August P. Bruderline, contractor	357
SAME PROPERTY; Dean & McLaughlin against same	95
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; Thomas Williams against William V. O'Callaghan, owner and contractor	11,000
WEST END AV, 567, 571, and 575; M. Gerst against William E. Lanchantin, owner and contractor	750
81ST ST, 10 East; W. Jackson's Sons against Francis Brussel, owner; Dabelstein & Johansmeyer, contractors	165
AVENUE A, w s, entire front between 63d and 64th Sts; John H. Shipway against New-York Homeopathic Medical College, Hospital, owners; Boyd & Schnaier, contractors	[illegible]

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The National Railway Protective League, to promote the interests of the employes of railways and other carriers, telegraph, and transportation companies in the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Mexico; to provide surgeons to aid injured members; to prevent the commission of crime among the members, and to defend them in all criminal prosecutions arising in the discharge of their duties, and to provide for wives and children of members in case of criminal prosecution. The principal office of the company is in New-York City, and the Directors are Robert L. Smith of Brooklyn, Charles E. Weiss of Middletown, and Grant B. Taylor of Newburg.

—The Bethany Mission and Home for Friendless Girls of Brooklyn, to maintain a home or refuge where charitable aid may be extended to homeless and friendless women, assisting them to gain employment and encouraging female delinquents of the County of Kings to reform. Trustees—William B. Hurd, Jr., R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., William Watson, R. C. Kneipp, and Frederick Roemmele, Jr., of Brooklyn.

—The Cavadotta Chemical Company of Gloversville, to manufacture and sell ammonia and its compounds, oils, grease, and glue; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Belin, Jr., of Scranton, Pierre S. Dupont, A. I. Dupont, Eugene Dupont, and H. Belin Dupont of Wilmington, Del.; Arthur C. Lotz of Gloversville, and Frederick L. Carroll of Johnstown.

—Wallis-Lispenard Construction Company of New-York City, to construct and sell machines for picking and handling cotton; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph E. Hoffman, Moses Lindheim, S. A. Hanel, and S. K. Lichtenstein of New-York City, and George Lispenard of Brooklyn.

—The E. R. Merrill Spring Company of New-York City, to manufacture and sell iron, steel, and other metal springs for wagons, carriages, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. R. Merrill, William C. Merrill, and John D. Merrill of New-York City.

—Combination Can Company of New-York City, to manufacture cans and packing vessels; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. D. Wheelwright, F. L. French, L. S. Lafond, and R. M. Ward of New-York City, and George M. Reid of London, Canada.

—James Reynolds Elevator Company of Poughkeepsie, to deal in flour, feed, grain, hay, straw, &c.; capital, $100,000. Directors—James Reynolds, George E. Cramer, John E. Adriance, W. C. Vail, and F. Johnstone of Poughkeepsie.

—The E. Seidenburg, Steifel Company of New-York City, to manufacture cigars; capital, $800,000. Directors—Emil Seidenburg, Bernhard Reinecke, Joseph Herdorfer, A. A. Troescher, and John Herdorfer of New-York City.

—Continental Clothing Company of Rochester; capital, $45,000. Directors—Silas W. Loomis of Brookline, Mass.; Samuel Gamble and F. W. Richards of Omaha, and Joseph Michaels and Marcus Michaels of Rochester.

—Freeport Clothing House of Freeport, Queens County; capital, $3,000. Directors—Josiah Adler of Freeport and Michael Bernstein and Herman Mayer of New-York City.

—The Maracaibo Electric Light Company of New-York City certifies that it has increased its capital from $100,000 to $336,000.

Condition of the Wool Markets.

Reports from the wool market for the week, gathered by The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, show that sales in the leading wool markets of the country aggregated 9,842,000 pounds domestic and 3,501,400 pounds foreign, a gross total of 13,343,400 pounds as compared with 4,235,700 pounds domestic and 2,470,800 pounds foreign, a gross total of 6,726,500 pounds for the previous week. Some of the markets show a fairly good business. The market is still under the influence of Washington, the pending tariff bill being a factor of considerable potency, though it is questionable whether it actually dominates the market. The feeling among dealers, and evidently among manufacturers, judging from their methods of operating, is that the probabilities of a change in the tariff are very remote; still, there is a great deal of wool that is held off the market, owners not caring to sell at prevailing prices. Sales have been made at stronger values than could have been obtained a week or more ago.

There is no speculation on the part of buyers, nor are manufacturers attempting to anticipate their wants. Buyers regard persent values as safe to accept, the feeling being that even should the pending bill fail of passage there would not be any sloughing off in prices. The market is full of contradictions, and it will not be free of them until the tariff is determined one way or the other.

Surrogate Notices.

WELTZ, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Weltz and William Weltz, send greeting:

Whereas, Peter Vollmer, of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighteenth day of November, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES WELTZ, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

L. S. GOEBEL, Atty. for Proponent, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. ja4-1aw6wS

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mS

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway. au31-1aw6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-1aw6mS

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEARS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 28 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1895. L. EUGENE SEARS, Administrator. W. L. DICKERSON, Attorney for Administrator, Montgomery, N. Y. jy27-1aw6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

KISSAM, GRENVILLE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM, Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-1aw6mS